

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. VI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1822

[No. 277

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—241—

Politics of Europe.

His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW, Captain DOYLE, is the only arrival from Sea since our last. She comes from Penang, and brings no News of great public interest.

The rumours respecting the arrival of the DAVID SCOTT in the River have not been confirmed, so that we have nothing new in Shipping Intelligence to offer.

We refer to the Asiatic Sheets for the subjects usually arranged in that Department of the JOURNAL, and resume the republication of English articles of News from the London Papers in the order of their dates.

London, June 12, 1822.—Much amusement has been afforded to the City by the proceedings in the House of Commons last night, on that profound piece of human wisdom, called the new Corn Bill, or rather the act which can benefit no body, and will consequently deal out equal justice to all. The clause for grinding foreign grain has been rejected without the smallest reason, for had it ever come into operation, it would only have tended to relieve the country from a part of the foreign wheat now perishing in the granaries, whilst the inhabitants of Ireland, and the peasantry of Norfolk, Suffolk, and all the agricultural countries are perishing from the want of means to purchase. Its adoption would have relieved a large capital now locked up, and likely to become a total loss to the Empire. Through its operations England could have supplied her own West India Colonies, South America, and the different Southern States of Europe, on cheaper terms, than the United States could do. It would have employed English capital more profitably than it is now employed in the Foreign Funded Securities; it would have profitably employed English millers; it would have been a good channel for the sale of English dry barrels, which would have been returned, filled in many instances with sugars, both colonial and foreign; it would have employed many English coopers, a class of men now suffering much, and it would have given a small export freight to many ships chartered for a home voyage, but which from the depressed state of commerce, are at present generally obliged to run out in ballast. This was a valuable clause in the Bill—much good would have resulted from it, and that it could in the slightest degree have done injury to the British farmers, none acquainted with the Corn trade will for a moment allow. Nothing but the profound wisdom of a certain Assembly have found out that the proprietors of fine Polish wheat would, after converting their property into flour under a heavy bond to export it, have exchanged this flour for that produced from inferior English wheat. It required all the penetration of this body to imagine that it could be for the advantage of merchants to sell their fine flour made from Polish wheat at home, and to send inferior flour to the West Indies, made from damaged English wheat. Any gentleman connected with the Victualling-Office, could have given them information respecting flour made from British wheat, by referring to the daily complaints received from the West Indies against the contract flour sent out during the last season. No Merchant would send to a warm climate any flour but what was manufactured from the best and the soundest materials; and there was not the slightest ground on the part of the Agriculturists, presuming that they have a right and a monopoly to charge the people with a higher price for the necessities of life than they can obtain

them for from other quarters, to conceive that it could be for the interest of the foreign merchant to practise any deception in the exportation of flour to a warm climate. It is well enough known what quantity a hundred quarters of high mixt Dantzic wheat should produce in flour: and the excellent system now in force respecting bonded maltings, precludes any person, who knows anything of the matter, from supposing that any part of this flour could have been smuggled into home consumption. The Custom-house officers would have taken care that the full quantity of flour should be exported, and the interest of the Merchant would have induced him to take equal care that the flour should be of the best quality. By the rejection of this clause an exportation of foreign produce, manufactured by British labour, is prevented. The proprietor of foreign wheat is forced to hold it until it probably become a total loss. Millers are deprived of the liberty to work, for which distant states would pay 100,000 hds., had the clause been adopted, would have produced 30,000*l.* to the trade of coopers. Every ship chartered home from the Colonies would have received an outward freight; in short the permission to grind foreign wheat is of such deep importance to the interest of the state, that the mercantile interest expect some influential Member will bring forward a distinct Bill on the subject. A plan, in profundity in no manner inferior to the self-sorrowing one of Mr. VANSITTART, was proposed by the Most Noble the Marquess of LONDONDERRY, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and Colonel of the Derry Militia. To his Lordship's inventive mind the proprietors of foreign wheat are deeply indebted; for even in their dreams they never could have conceived the idea of sending wheat to Holland at an expence of 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for shipping charges, 3*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for freight, landing expences in Holland 1*s.* 6*d.* Grinding expence would be the same in both countries, only Dutchmen would get the productive labour in place of Englishmen. Then the same expences back to England, amounting in all to 13*s.* a quarter. Trade at the present moment cannot afford such a sacrifice. It is only legitimate Governments that can act with such a sublime disregard of all calculation.

This was a holiday at the Bank and the Stock Exchange was closed. A few bargains were done in the Consols for the Account at 80*£*, but they are extremely dull. The prospect of the dividends creating abundance of money soon, is their chief support. On the Royal Exchange, that capital which used to be employed in producing productive labour for the people by a legitimate trade, appears now to be solely used in dabbling in the securities of Foreign nations. The French Rentes are selling at 90. 25. 75. Prussian Fives at 85*½*; Colombian Old Bonds, 100*£*; Sixes 84; and the Scrip 84*½*; Spanish Old Bonds, 61*⅓* 62; and New 61*⅓*; Danish 85; Neapolitan 71*½*.

It is currently reported in the City, that after the rising of the House of Commons, Mr. VANSITTART means to gratify the Citizens of London, by delivering Public Lectures on Finance, and that he is to be created an LL.D. by the University of Oxford.

With feelings of deep regret we notice the distressing accounts which are daily received from Ireland; the reports presented to the Committee at the City of London Tavern are appalling beyond description. We are informed that a letter was yesterday received from a Reverend Prelate, who is most active in the work of Charity, addressed to a Gentleman in Ireland,

who transmitted it to this country, in which his Grace uses the following emphatic expressions—"The smallest sum or aid is of use in these times of sad and frightful visitation. Notwithstanding all that is doing *I fear many thousands must perish from actual hunger*. I set out to-morrow, please God, to visit the most distressed parts of the county of Mayo; I am frightened at the appalling scenes and sickness, but I will live with the fainting and diseased during the Summer, and I trust that the Lord in his mercy will put a period to this bitter visitation."

Robert Harry Sparks, Esq. nominated at the last Court of Aldermen to serve the office of Sheriff for the year ensuing, has paid his fine into the Chamber, to be excused serving the said office.

The letter to the Archbishop of TUAM upon the subject of the Irish distress, which we inserted yesterday, cannot fail of producing much satisfaction, although we confess that we should have been better pleased with the omission of its concluding paragraph, that threatens "chastisement," and the infliction of "stern justice" upon the violators of the public peace. This menace might with perfect propriety have been denounced by the functionaries armed with temporal power, but is misplaced in the mouth of a Christian Bishop, who should address his deluded flock, at all times, but especially in a moment of suffering like the present, in the soothing and pastoral accents of sympathy and consolation. We trust, however, that the *Irish Bishops* collectively will follow that part of this example which is deserving of imitation, and that they will not remain any longer deaf to the claims to which they are so peculiarly liable. It has been said (unhappily without refutation), from the enormous accumulations they are so often discovered to have made, when the *ad valorem* stamp is paid upon the probate of their wills, that these fortunate Gentlemen have considered their immense possessions (procured for them by their Parliamentary connexions) as their own absolute freehold estates. While intent upon amassing hundreds of thousands, they appear to have forgotten that the property they have had the good luck thus to obtain, was originally portioned out in such large shares, because the ecclesiastics were bound to support the poor. In England indeed, the poor's rate has cast this liability equally upon all descriptions of property; and Bishops here feel the demands of charity, more imperiously than other individuals, merely because their sacred calling has produced in them a contempt of *filthy lucre* and a more lively conviction of the duty of alms-giving. But in Ireland the case is very different. There the establishment itself may be considered a *sinecure*. In many dioceses the Protestant Church may be said to have no members. The present monstrous estates of the Protestant Sees were given to Roman Catholic Bishops; who dispensed their produce among the indigent population, which, at the period of the original grants, was wholly Catholic. There is no Poor Rate in Ireland. The holders of Church property in that country, upon every principle of equity, must therefore be considered, in a great measure, *trustees for the poor*. Texts of Scripture would be out of place in the columns of a newspaper; but if they happen not to be immediately within the recollection of the parties concerned, let them remember, that by the ordinances of man, if a tenure be conditional, either express or implied, neglect of performance works forfeiture.

It will doubtless be said to be invidious by those who systematically uphold every species of abuse, and who justify corruption in all its forms, to call upon any one class to make a sacrifice (as they will term it) in a period of general distress. But is it to be endured, that the undistinguished individuals, who, in the first instance, engross the highest preferments of the most opulent Church in Europe (which should be the rewards alone of merit, for benefits rendered to the public,) should afterwards hoard its riches, with the worldly motives of avarice and aggrandizement? When these insignificant persons are promoted, it is asserted, by way of apology for their selection, that their *private virtues* will compensate for their want of professional reputation. But is this proved by their leaving fortunes to their families, equalled only by the gains of contractors and loan jobbers? To

those engaged in such unhallowed pursuits, whether in Ireland or England (for report points at some Episcopal fortunes here as amounting to half a million,) it may be salutary to suggest the fact, that a TILLETSON died rich only in good works, and that his widow was supported by an annuity from the public purse, in consequence of his leaving behind him literally nothing of the ample revenues of Canterbury—deeming them all inadequate to the calls of beneficence. Of similar sentiments, there have been formerly many eminent Prelates—brilliant lights of the Church—who have left it upon record (proving their sincerity by their example,) "that they considered a rich Bishop a character offensive to God and man." But these excellent persons were not elevated to the seats, which they so much adorned, because they were the relations, or the obsequious tutors, of Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes; commanding votes in the House of Commons. It remained for the corruption of modern days to consider qualifications, which properly entitled their possessors to fill offices only of mere pageantry and parade in the palaces of Princes, as the exclusive recommendations for the most exalted stations in the Church of Christ.—*Times*.

London, Wednesday, June 13, 1822.—Last night at half past twelve o'clock, his Majesty arrived at his palace in Pall-mall from Windsor.

Yesterday the Duke of York held a Levee as Commander-in-Chief, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by the Marquess of Lothian, Marquess of Bute, Earl of Ashburnham, Lord Combermere, &c.

We have authority to state, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex will visit the county of Durham this summer, on his way to Edinburgh. We understand that his Royal Highness is expected at Lambton Hall, on the 23d of August. We are happy that the inhabitants of the North of England will thus have an opportunity of expressing, by their reception of his Royal Highness, their sense of his manly independence and able exertions in the cause of Constitutional Liberty. Of all the Members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Sussex has ever appeared the most deeply impressed with the importance of that principle which inseparably connects the prosperity of the House of Brunswick with the general freedom of the people of this Empire. In conformity with this feeling, he has always disregarded courtly favour, whenever it interfered with the free exercise of his public duties; and despises, we doubt not, as much as the country at large, those petty personal insults which would punish his independent vindications of the laws of justice in the instance of the late Queen, by exclusion even from an Opera House fete. If we know his character aright, we may safely predict that he will be amply consoled by the honest and virtuous warmth of feeling which his presence will elicit from the free and enlightened population of the north.—*Durham Chronicle*.

Mr. Perry's Sale, Tavistock House.—Some of the more elegant articles, including all the dining-room furniture, capital full-sized billiard-table, the conservatory, superb china, &c., will engross this day's sale. To-morrow, the elegantly fitted up drawing-rooms, best bed-chambers, fine paintings, including the *chef-d'œuvre* of Sheridan, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, rich glass, &c. &c. On Friday, the splendid service of chased plate and plated articles, and the incomparable cellar of wines.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, on Monday evening, we are given to understand Vauxhall Gardens, though thinly were fashionably attended. Amongst others present were the Marquess and Marchioness Tavistock, Lord Yarmouth, Lord Petersham, Lord Foley, Lord Fife, Lord and Lady Bernard, Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Murray Greville, Lady Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Locke.

We beg to contradict the report inserted in our Paper of yesterday, of the marriage of the Rev. Wm. Durham, one of the Masters of St. Paul's School. There is no foundation whatever for the report, and we regret that we were imposed upon by a letter written by some mischievous person in the name of the Proprietors of another Paper.

Tuesday, November 19, 1822.

—243—

Serbia, May 20, 1822.—The post from Salonicci and Seres at length arrived yesterday from Belgrade, and brought accounts very unfavourable to the Greeks. The Pasha of SALONICCI had received reinforcements, and had defeated the Greeks near Terizza. After this he fell upon 30 Greek villages, and carried away the women and children as slaves. The Christians at Salonicci have purchased many of these unfortunate persons for three or four piastres, in order to rescue them from the wretched fate that awaited them.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, June 1.*

Bohemia, May 27, 1822.—The contract provisionally concluded for the supply of the Bohemian Landwehr, whom it was proposed to call out to exercise this summer, have been given up by order of the Government, and it is now uncertain whether the troops will be all assembled.

Stuttgart, June 2, 1822.—The Debates in the English Parliament respecting pensions, have drawn attention to this subject here also. The expenditure for pensions is estimated in the last budget of Wurtemburg, at 642,000 florins. On the English principle, this annual payment is equal to a capital of 6,420,000 florins. If this debt were placed on the same footing as the rest of the National Debt, to pay five per cent interest, and by means of a Sinking Fund of one-half per cent, paid off in 50 years, the expence for pensions would be reduced from 642,000 florins to 353,000; that is an immediate saving of 289,000 florins would be effected, which would be a relief to the payers of taxes. But if the pensioners did not like this mode, the same object may be attained by the modified English plan, viz: 1. Fixing the annual expenditure for pensions in the next 50 years, at 353,000 florins. 2. Covering the deficit at the beginning by annual loans. 3. Re-payment of these loans by the subsequent surplus of receipts. 4. The completion of the whole transaction in 50 years. Such a reform in the department of the pensions would doubtless be welcome to the payers of taxes every where.—*Frankfort Papers, June 4.*

Vienna, May 28, 1822.—Metalliques, 761.—Bank Shares, 698.

Madrid, May 27.—Dispatches received by the Government, from Catalonia, have made a great impression here. Although the advantage remains with the Constitutional troops, it is nevertheless true that the party fought with are of great importance, and that they do not fear meeting a considerable force.

There has been much talk at Madrid, for some days, of a Document seized, it is said, in Catalonia, on a Chief of the Malcontents, containing instructions given by the Marquess de Cardona, residing at Perpignan, for the organization of a grand army destined to deliver Spain. This Paper, consisting of twenty-six articles, treats of the means to be adopted for recruiting the army, the rewards to be granted to those who take the part of the captive King, and the chastisements destined for unfaithful Spaniards taken with arms in their hands. In these instructions it is recommended to the different parties in arms in Catalonia to avoid as much as possible any engagement until they shall be reinforced by more numerous corps, which are to be spontaneously raised in Lampeerdan. Then a celebrated Chief will appear. The Marquess de Cardona cannot, on account of his age, encounter the fatigue, but he will take the command of Gerona, and issue Proclamations to the communes of Spain to convene them; that this movement has no other object than to defend religion, break the chains of the King, &c.

This document, true or false, gives rise to several interpretations. The Exaltés clamour and call for putting out of the law all the revolted places. The Royalists rejoice that publicity has been given to this paper, as it contains nothing but ideas which they avow and honour.—*Quotidienne.*

Carlsruhe, June 2.—Great joy prevails here in consequence of the Provisional Prohibition issued by the Government the 15th May, against the importation of wines from France. It is regarded as the prelude to a more energetic system.

Frankfort, June 2.—Notwithstanding the pacific nature of the accounts accredited amongst informed people, it is believed that the negotiations between the Courts relative to the affairs of the

East, will still last several months, and that they will lead to important results.

Letters from New Orleans, dated 26th April, mention that General Wilkinson had left that place for Vera Cruz, on a mission to Mexico, from the American Government.

Extract of a letter, dated Havannah, April 26:

"Several transports, having on board 1,000 men, from Mexico, have arrived here, among whom is Colonel Marquez. It will be proper for you to know that there was a plan formed among the Spanish troops to create a counter-revolution, in which it was intended that all the regulars were to act; but, as traitors are always to be found at a cheap rate, the whole was discovered—This unforeseen event did not, however, dishearten 400 men who were in the secret; but as this force was too small and the opposite party on the alert, they were defeated. In consequence of this event the Royalist troops still remaining, these have all been disarmed. The affairs in that country are in so confused a state that it was expected Davila, the Governor of the Castle of St. John de Uluia, would recommence hostilities. Iturbide has lost his popularity so much, since his secret and ambitious views have been discovered, that if he does not succeed in overthrowing his opponents he must himself soon come to the ground. A very serious altercation has already taken place between him and the Congress of Mexico, and if something is not done to conciliate the contending parties, anarchy must necessarily be the result."

Three Great Officers of State.—The COURIER's "kibe is gall-ed" because we stated as a report (being at the time in possessing of indubitable proofs of the fact), that the worthy baronet, who had recently withdrawn himself from the confidence of the highest person in the State, enjoyed all the lucrative patronage previously to the late appointments, which is attached to the Three Great Offices of State, whose duties are nearest the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign. THE COURIER in its usual spirit of equivocation, affects to deny this, and adds, "The departments under the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of Horse, have always been administered by the Chiefs." Aye, and so they have, but not the patronage. We, as well as THE COURIER, are aware that there are other causes, besides those we have set down, connected with certain changes, but as we decline dealing in "malevolent truths," we shall be silent.—*Morning Chronicle.*

English Bull.—At a late discussion on the subject of the National Tribute to the Memory of George III., one speaker observed, that if a certain line of conduct were pursued, it would knock down the monument before it was erected. This is about as good as the other arguments against the design.

Canine Intelligence.—A letter from the Hague relates the following instance of animal sagacity, hardly a degree behind the famous story of the Dog of Montargis:—An individual driving his cabriolet in the environs of that city, having approached a lonely farm-house, was arrested by the piercing cries of a child. He hastily alighted, and sought to discover their cause; when little girl about three years of age, bathed in tears, and accompanied by a dog, presented herself before him. No other living creature could be seen in the house: the stranger called, but no answer was returned; and after a vain search, he took the helpless infant along with him, and drove to the nearest tavern, followed by the dog. Entering the common room, he observed two ill-looking characters in a corner together, one of whom, not aware of committing himself with a stranger, said to his fellow, "That, I believe, is the cursed dog, which gave us so much trouble yesterday." The moment the animal heard his voice, he sprung at the speaker, and fastened upon him so firmly that nothing could relax his hold. This extraordinary circumstance roused the suspicions of the child's protector, and he had the men arrested. Providence was in the act, for they confessed the murder of the poor girl's father and mother, and of their servant; sparing only the infant, as being too young to detect their villainy.

East India Company.

AMOUNT OF THE TERRITORIAL DEBTS,

Owing by the East India Company at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April in each year, from 1813 to 1820 inclusive; and according to the latest Advices.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	At 2s. the Ct. Rupee	At Rs. the Pagoda.	At 2s. 3d. the Bombay Rupee.	
	£	£	£	£
1813: Debts at 6 per cent.	23,809,141	1,561,332	79,524	25,449,997
— Debts at 8 per cent.	522,076	359,528	.....	781,598
Total Debts bearing Interest	24,331,211	1,820,860	79,524	26,231,595
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,829,901	501,352	402,845	3,734,098
Total Debts in India,	27,161,112	2,322,212	482,369	29,965,693
1814: Debts at 5 per cent.	638	.....	.....	638
— Debts at 6 per cent.	24,018,846	1,683,427	349,794	26,052,067
— Debts at 8 per cent.	536,616	339,003	.....	775,700
Total Debts bearing Interest	24,556,100	1,922,520	349,794	26,828,414
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,091,374	433,045	313,733	3,838,152
Total Debts in India,	27,647,474	2,355,565	663,527	30,566,566
1815: Debts at 6 per cent.	25,551,183	1,815,931	284,761	27,651,878
— Debts at 8 per cent.	.....	17,600	.....	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest	25,551,183	1,833,531	284,761	27,669,478
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,426,245	833,924	319,460	4,609,629
Total Debts in India,	28,977,428	2,667,455	634,221	32,279,107
1816: Debts at 6 per cent.	25,631,849	2,032,266	361,221	28,025,336
— Debts at 8 per cent.	.....	17,600	.....	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest	25,631,849	2,049,866	361,221	28,042,936
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,836,060	745,566	444,998	5,026,624
Total Debts in India,	29,467,910	2,795,432	806,219	33,069,560
1817: Debts at 6 per cent.	26,183,895	2,222,805	378,677	28,785,377
— Debts at 8 per cent.	.....	17,600	.....	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest	26,183,895	2,240,105	378,677	28,802,977
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,796,294	704,270	321,977	4,822,541
Total Debts in India,	29,980,189	2,944,675	700,654	33,625,518
1818: Debts at 6 per cent.	26,500,124	2,314,466	404,806	29,219,406
— Debts at 8 per cent.	.....	17,600	.....	17,600
— Debts at 9 per cent.	.....	.....	161,932	161,932
Total Debts bearing Interest	26,500,124	2,332,066	566,738	29,398,938
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,990,992	851,792	373,997	5,216,781
Total Debts in India,	30,491,126	3,183,858	940,735	34,615,719
1819: Debts at 6 per cent.	28,130,181	2,419,439	401,516	30,951,136
— Debts at 8 per cent.	20,172	17,600	.....	37,772
— Debts at 9 per cent.	.....	.....	56,700	56,700
Total Debts bearing Interest	28,150,353	2,437,030	458,216	31,045,608
Debts not bearing Interest,	4,632,286	1,120,834	508,179	6,261,299
Total Debts in India,	32,782,639	3,557,873	966,395	37,306,907
1820: Debts at 5 per cent.	716,033	.....	.....	716,033
— Debts at 6 per cent.	29,896,809	2,723,854	428,322	33,048,955
— Debts at 8 per cent.	.....	17,600	.....	17,600
— Debts at 9 per cent.	.....	.....	180	180
Total Debts bearing Interest	30,612,842	2,741,454	428,502	33,782,798
Debts not bearing Interest,	4,346,638	1,130,007	484,871	5,961,516
Total Debts in India,	34,959,480	3,871,461	913,373	39,744,314

	BENGAL, 31st Jan 1921.	MADRAS, 30th April 1821.	BOMBAY, 10th April 1821.	TOTAL.
1821: Debts at 4 per cent.	.....	.....	60,700	60,700
— Debts at 6 per cent.	29,943,312	2,941,971	429,586	33,314,869
— Debts at 8 per cent.	.....	17,600	.....	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest	29,943,312	2,950,571	490,286	33,303,109
Debts not bearing Interest,	3,769,384	3,226,523	610,775	5,66,682
Total Debts in India,	33,712,696	4,186,094	1,101,061	38,999,851

(Errors Excepted.)

East India House, }
May 14, 1822. }

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

Varieties.

Exercise—Food—Air.—In considering the different kinds of exercise, I have thought that the quantum of each is to be judged of, not by time or by distance, but by the degree of warmth it produces in the body. Thus, when I observe if I am cold when I get into a carriage in the morning may ride all day without being warmed in it; that if on horseback my feet are cold, I may ride some hours before they become warm, but if I am ever so cold on foot, I cannot walk an hour briskly without glowing from head to foot by the quickened circulation;—I have been ready to say (using round numbers without regard to exactness) that there is more exercise in one mile's riding on horseback, than in *fire* in a coach; and more in one mile's walking on foot, than in *fire* on horseback: to which I may add, that there is more in walking *one* mile up and down stairs, than in *fire* on a level floor. The two latter exercises may be had within doors, when the weather discourages going abroad; and the last may be had when one is pinched for time, as containing a great quantity of exercise in handful of minutes. The dumb bell is another exercise of the latter compendious kind: by the use of it, I have in 40 swings quickened my pulse from 60 to 100 beats in a minute; and I suppose the warmth generally increases with quickness of pulse.—Exercise should precede meals, not immediately follow them; the first promotes, the latter, unless moderate, obstructs digestion. If after exercise we feed sparingly, the digestion will be easy and good, the body lightsome, the temper cheerful, and all the animal functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be natural and undisturbed; while indolence with full feeding, occasions nightmares and horrors inexpressible: we fall from precipices, are assaulted by wild beasts, murderers, and demons, and experience every variety of distress. Observe, however, that the quantities of food and exercise are relative things. Those who move much, may, and indeed ought, to eat more; those who use little exercise, should eat little. In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires. Suppers are not bad if we have not dined; but restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers after full dinners. Indeed, as there is a difference in constitutions, some rest well after these meals,—it costs them only a frightful dream and an apoplexy, after which they sleep till doomsday!—Nothing is more common in the newspapers, than instances of people who, after eating a hearty supper, are found dead a-bed in the morning.—It has been a great mistake, the sleeping in rooms exactly closed, and in beds surrounded by curtains. No outward air that may come in to you is so unwholesome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber. A single person is said to spoil a gallon of air a minute.—Franklin.

Vauxhall Gardens were opened on Monday last, under the management of new Proprietors, who have commenced this undertaking with a degree of spirit which promises well for their success. Some Cosmopolitans and several fanciful novelties have been added, and the fire-works are more brilliant than ever. The English have so much and so perversely neglected out-door amusements of their ancestors, that we are disposed to wish well to any undertaking that would assist to revive a taste for that healthy and natural species of entertainment. It would seem hard indeed, while Paris has such numerous places of enjoyment in the open air, that London should not support one,—even after making every allowance for difference of climate. The present sunny weather is exceedingly favourable for the opening of the Vauxhall season.

Prize-Money.—The great inequality in the distribution of Prize-money always appeared to us both mean and scandalous. On the capture of the Havannah, the value of the conquest was estimated at three millions. The Prize-money distributed to the army amounted to about 7,36,000/. The Earl of Albemarle, Commander-in-Chief, had of this nearly 300,000/. The second in command, 24,539/. The Major-Generals, each, 6,816/. The Brigadier-Generals, 1,947/. The Field-Officers, 564/. The Captains, 124/. The Subalterns, 116/. The Sergeants 81. 18s. The Corporals, 61. 16s. And the poor privates, 41. 11s. 8½d each man!

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 245 —

Princess Olive.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY, JUNE 12, 1822.

IN THE GOODS OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

This singular cause being assigned for hearing to-day, very considerable interest was excited, and the Court was crowded to a very unusual degree.

DR. LUSHINGTON, on behalf of Olive, calling herself Princess of Cumberland, proceeded to address the Court; but our limits, and the press of Parliamentary matter, will allow us to offer to the reader the substance merely of his excellent speech. The learned counsel premised, that his motion would be the same which he had had the honour of making on the last court day; and in bringing it forward, he felt it to be his duty to pray the Court, that either it would decree probate to this paper if it was (as he felt confident he should prove it was) entitled to take it; or if not—if it was a spurious instead of being a genuine paper—then that its decision might leave the party who could be guilty of such a fraud to the just punishment due to the transaction. His motion would be, that the Court would decree his Majesty's Proctor to see the paper, which was the subject of this application, pronounced. In bringing it now before the Court, his object would be to show that it had been in all times an inherent right in the Sovereign of this country to make their wills, and to prove also that the Prerogative Court of Canterbury had the right and jurisdiction to decree probate to such wills; that from the earliest periods of our history it had been the privilege of Kings of England to make their testaments, and that by them they might dispose of all the property which they might happen to possess independently of that which was peculiarly or unalienably attached to, or vested in, the Crown. The recent statute (the 39th and 40th of Geo. III.), so far from first granting this power to our kings, or even augmenting it, had a tendency rather to curtail it. The learned Counsel, after having read the document in support of which he now appeared, proceeded to observe, that the first question would be as to the right of making wills; and that the oldest authority which he could find upon this subject was Lord Coke, who, after stating (in 4th Inst. 334) his opinion upon the matter, referred to the two instances of Henry V. and Henry VI. touching the wills of their respective predecessors, Henry IV., and Henry V. Lord Coke gave as the ground, of the opinion there advanced, in regard of the right of kings to be testators, no less an authority than that of Parliament. It resulted, therefore, that this right was sanctioned by the highest of all possible authorities. So Lord Chief Baron Comyn, quoting the language and the references of Lord Coke, had expressed himself to a similar effect, as the Court would find in Comyn's Abridgment, art. "Devise," letter G.) Precisely the same doctrine was asserted in Fitzherbert's Abridgment, (art. "Devise," p.—, and in art. "Executor," p. 108;) and it was repeated in "Swinburne on Wills," (p. 2. c. 22). The next authority was to be found in Godolphin's Abridgment, who, cited the authority of Lord Coke also. There was another book, the learned Counsel added, which, though he would not produce to the Court as a book of authority, he would yet just notice as recording the opinions of many learned Counsel on this same point, and which opinions were there all brought together. He would content himself with merely referring the Court to the Annual Register of the year 1772, which reported the proceedings had in respect of the will of King George I., in favour of the Duchess of Kendal; and here, too, the same principle was recognized. These cases might serve to show what the state of the law was, down to the act of the 39th and 40th Geo. III. That act began (and it was important that the Court should note the language of the preamble) by reciting a part of the act of Queen Anne, relative to Royal wills; and then it went on to provide that his Majesty should be empowered to make bequests of sums of money, or of tenements and hereditaments, the same being the private property of his Majesty. The preamble stated, that as "it might be doubted whether such bequest were not affected by the statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne, therefore, &c." (The learned counsel here read several extracts from the 39th and 40th of the late King, cap. 8.) Of this act, the 4th section was the most important; and he troubled the Court by pressing it upon its attention, in order that it might compare it with the usual law which prevailed in regard to personal property. This application was not made to the Court for the purpose of inducing it to give (so far as its decision might have power to do so) any new power to the King of this country; but it was an application to restore them, rather, to their former rights. It was a very curious fact, that the 11th section of this statute was entirely retrospective in its nature. While the rest of the act was of a prospective description, this section contemplated facts which had already occurred, and began with a fresh preamble. The Court would perceive that it went to protect all grants that might have been made *therefore* by the late King, to any individuals, during his life-time. Not only did it provide for all future testaments of this sort; but it seemed to be framed for the very purpose of giving validity to any instrument that might have been executed at a date anterior to that of the act. The act itself—and it was

matter well worthy of remark—passed about one year or 15 months before the late King was attacked with that mental malady which afterwards terminated so fatally for himself, and so lamentably for his kingdom; and therefore it was to be presumed that his Majesty was quite competent to make such testamentary dispositions as those contemplated by the act. He thought he had now demonstrated that the Kings of this realm have a right of making these bequests; and that such a flower of the royal prerogative ought not to be lightly plucked from their diadem. The next question was, whether or no the testamentary paper was agreeable to the stipulations of the act of Parliament. That act required that it should be under the sign manual; and that it should be attested by three witnesses. Both these requisites the paper in question possessed; and in form, therefore, it might be said to be perfect. But it bore date long before that act was passed. Now the 11th section of the act being retrospective would very fully meet that circumstance. Another question remained, perhaps the most important of all, and that was, whether this paper bore upon the face of it (for the proof would be hereafter to be argued) evidence of its being a genuine and authentic paper? How did it run?

"George R.

"St. James's,

"In case of our Royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of 15,000l; commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece, for her use as a recompence for the misfortunes she may have known through her father.

"Witness

"June 2, 1774.

"J. DUNNING CHATHAM WARWICK."

Here was every requisite form; for first the payment was directed to take place after the death of the King himself; and 2dly, the word "bequeath" was employed. Now "bequeath" was a term peculiarly appropriated to testaments. The law only knew it as employed on such occasions. The direction "to pay it privately" related merely to the mode of payment. But here was a command which he (Dr. Lushington) must consider to be a valid one; and if the paper was genuine and authentic, it must be the inclination, he was sure, of that court, as it was its duty, to give to that command every effect. He was almost doubtful how he was to argue this question. He could trouble the Court, were it necessary, with almost innumerable instances in which private papers, in which writings of the most strictly confidential nature, had been pronounced for as good and valid testaments. It would only be required, however, that he should refer to one of the earliest judgments which was ever given by the Court—he meant in the case of "Powers v. Powers" in 1811. There the Court said, "in deciding a question of this sort, the Court always looks first to the fact whether it be a testamentary paper or not. It looks at the intention of the party, not at the mere mode of denomination. So this is called a deed of gift; but it is clearly a will." There could be little doubt, then, of the testamentary character of the paper now before the Court. The next question was, whether this Court had, or had not, jurisdiction to entertain the present suit. He should contend first, on high authority, and afterwards on the necessity of the case, that the Court had jurisdiction. How did Lord Coke describe this Court? He called it "Curia Prerogativa Archiepiscopi Cantuarensis." This is the Court where all testaments be proved, and all administrations granted, where the party dying within the province hath *bona notabilia* in some diocese other than the one wherein he hath so died." The very next passage to this was the one to which the Court had been already referred, with respect to the right of kings to make their wills, and of such wills to take probate in the Archbishop's Court. No doubt, then, could be entertained as to the proper form in which a suit of this kind should be brought, or as to the jurisdiction which it possessed from the oldest times in respect of the wills of kings. But if it had no such jurisdiction, what would be the case, if those who might happen to be benefited by the will of the sovereign were not to have the right of resorting to some court or other? Did it not happen that by law the King's will, if in regard of lands must be proved in the Court of Chancery? If parties then were not to go there, or come here, in the case of personality, the power of proving a King's will of that sort was completely taken away. But seeing that the statute had confirmed to this Court a jurisdiction as to personality, would it not be absurd to say that there was no Court wherein the validity of such a will might be discussed? Let the Court suppose the case—the imaginary case—of the successor of King of England, repugnant to, and resisting a paper which might have gone to deprive him of large wealth, accumulate by his predecessor. Should it be said that the power which had existed with the former Monarch of making such a bequest itself was therefore to be resisted? It behoved the Court to be cautious how it deprived the Crown of such a right—as that of making a testament. Mean while the Court would be sensible of the difficulties in which Counsel must be placed who could have no precedent to guide them, but who were left to act to the best of their judgment. The decree for which he prayed called on the King's Proctor (who might accordingly appear, if he should think fit) to see the paper propounded.

This course would enable him to give opposition, if he deemed it advisable to be offered, on the part of his Majesty. (The learned Counsel here read the terms in which the appointment of King's Proctor runs, contending that he was fully competent to appear, if he should deem it meet for his Majesty's interests in this case.) The present mode of proceeding he (Dr. Lushington) had not adopted from any partiality that he entertained for it; but if he could have found a more convenient course, he would have abandoned this, and adopted the other. Before he sat down he would only observe, that it was the desire of himself and his learned friends to proceed in this case, with as much respect and deference to the Crown as were consistent with the first object of every British barrister—the desire of justice. He called on the Court to exercise those functions which the law had invested it with; trusting that, if it should consider the paper entitled to its probate it would not fail to grant that probate to his client; and willing, on the other hand, if it should fail from any misconduct in the party, amounting to an abandonment of truth and justice, that those laws which already sufficiently provided for such a case, should punish the person who had been guilty of so nefarious a deception.

Dr. DODSON was about to follow, when

His Majesty's Advocate held a short conference with Dr. Lushington, after which

Dr. LUSHINGTON said,—understanding that a very important communication had just been made to his Majesty's Counsel, and which regarded the interests of his client, he would beg the Court to permit the case to stand over till next court day.—Ordered.

Voyage to Africa.

A Voyage to Africa; including a Narrative of an Embassy to one of the interior Kingdoms (Ashantee), in the year 1820 : by WILLIAM HUTTON.

Mr. Bowditch's book, relative to the Ashantees, though written with considerable vigour, showed too young and arrogant a spirit to secure the attention and credit to which the general accuracy of its information now seems deservedly entitle it. The writer of the present narrative,—a person of a more subdued temperament, placed in nearly the same circumstances, engaged in nearly the same occupations, and encountering nearly the same impediments, persons, and places,—confirms, with very few exceptions, his predecessor's descriptions, and scarcely casts a doubt upon any of them. The youthful eyes of Mr. Bowditch were dazzled by the glare and gilding of the Ashantees court, and saw rather more splendour than met the stedfast gaze and more practised vision of his successor. The glow and colouring of the first artist is sobered by the quieter pencil of the second; but the picture remains essentially the same.

Our readers generally, it may be presumed, are not very familiar with the state of the British settlements on the Gold Coast. Since the abandonment of the Slave trade, they have fallen into comparative insignificance. As establishments merely subservient to the advantages of a trading company, and that of inferior importance, they excite no general interest; it is only when coupled with the great object of African civilization, that they present any title to public consideration. In this momentous view, nothing is insignificant; though altogether incapable, in their present constitution, of advancing the great purposes of the friends of humanity, they may possibly be converted into very useful intruments. In their origin, nothing was thought of but the advantages of trade, and therefore we are not entitled to complain of their being incompetent to the production of effects which were never contemplated. These settlements, or rather forts and factories were established for the promotion and protection of the slave trade;—gold, and gum, and ivory were very inferior objects. They extended along the line of the Gold Coast, a length of 250 or 300 miles, and have varied, in number and position, according to the exigency of circumstances. When the main branch of the African trade was abandoned, these forts still susisted. Public establishments are indeed not always reducible in exact proportion as the necessity for them diminishes: in the present case, we believe, at the time, there was no attempt whatever at reduction. The expense attending the maintenance of these forts soon exceeded the profits of all the trade now transacted through the agency of the factors;—they were, however, a source of petty patronage, and not hastily to be rejoined; the several governments therefore continued to be placed in the hands of needy adventurers, whose management corresponded with what was naturally to be expected, and exhibited an odious course of corruption and imbecility. Expense, instead of being lessened as the occasion lessened, increased year by year till the profusion became too remarkable to be longer suffered with impunity. The African committee in 1820 was at length annihilated; the forts were reduced from eight to four; and, under the general control of the Board of Trade, were subjected to the immediate orders of the commander in chief at Sierra Leone. This reform, so far as it goes, is advantageous; the expense will be at once lessened, and the trade no doubt will be equally well protected; in the

opinion of some, the trade would be as well conducted without the forts as with them. We would, however, have them by all means retained; they are favourable points, at least some of them, for establishments of a different description; and it is always easier, in things of this kind, to convert than to create.

Some time before the extinction of the African committee,—which, it is known, consisted of nine members, merchants of the three principle British ports,—it was considered desirable to send an embassy to the chief of the Ashantees,—a tribe of ferocious savages, situated on the rear of the Gold Coast settlements,—and, if possible, conciliate his good-will and friendship. Under the direction of their secretary, Mr. Cock, a gentleman of high respectability, and apparently the only efficient persons of the committee, the arrangements were made, and the embassy dispatched in 1817. In this embassy, Mr. Bowditch held a subaltern appointment, and in the vigour of his mettle usurped the quality and office of his superior. On his return to England, he published a defence of his conduct, and an agreeable but highly coloured account of the progress of the undertaking. The objects of this mission had been, generally, to promote the intercourse of Cape Coast Castle (the principal of the British forts) with the interior, by means of a resident at Commissie, the capital of Ashantees. The partial success of this embassy was very short-lived; the Ashantees went to war, Commissie was in a manner abandoned; the new resident, Mr. Hutchinson, returned to Cape Coast; and things reverted to their original state without further diplomatic communication. Soon afterwards, some of the king's agents were treated with great insolence by the natives of Cape Coast Town and Commanda, (places in the neighbourhood of our forts,) which the king chose to consider as under the dominion of those forts, and demanded satisfaction of the governors for the insult. This was refused, on the ground of the novelty of the demand. The necessity, however, of some arrangement of this matter being made, concurring with the wishes of the African committee, to renew their attempts to effect a further intercourse with Commissie, they determined to send another embassy; and Mr. Dupuis, a person of great experience in African affairs, was appointed consul and chief of this second mission. Mr. Hutton was named a sort of *charge d'affaires*, to step into Mr. Dupuis' shoes in case of accident to that gentleman. Three or four other persons, factors and writers of Cape Coast, constituted the *cortege* of this imposing embassy; and furnished with a set of presents—some of them most injudiciously selected—the party proceeded. They were, however, conveyed and escorted by an assemblage of between three and four hundred Ashantees, granted them as a guard of honour by the king's nephew, who had just before arrived, with a considerable force, in the vicinity of Cape Coast, to arrange the point of satisfaction. The distance to Commissie is about 140 miles; the journey was completed, and the party admitted to a first audience in about three weeks from the day of their departure from the fort; they were received with abundance of preparation and display; the crooms, or villages, (collections of mud buildings,) were emptied of their contents, and the natives driven together, to add to the rude solemnity and barbarous splendour of the court; caboccs, mynns and warriors, the king and his nobles, all gold and silk, feathers and bones—no wonder Mr. Bowditch's head had turned a little at the bewildering spectacle. At different interviews, the ambassador stated his proposals, which (independently of the matter of satisfaction, which the king insisted on being entirely separated from the business of the embassy,) consisted chiefly of a request for an English resident at Commissie, which was acceded to with great readiness; and a permission to establish a school and factory at Paintrey, a croom in the line-road there is none—to Commissie, 19 miles from the coast, enforced by the usual persuasive of a monthly allowance of an ounce or two of gold, and the assurance of the utility of such an establishment to the Ashantees traders. But this proposal was rejected without ceremony or debate—his sable majesty suspecting no good could be intended, nor any advantage be gained, by admitting strangers into the heart of his dominions. The party were therefore dismissed, with the main objects of their mission unaccomplished: the king of Ashantees sent with them some of the chiefs of his court, to be conveyed with a return of presents to the king of England; but owing to some misunderstanding between the head of the embassy and the governor of Cape Coast, or some mal-arrangement, a passage was refused them by Sir George Collier; and they returned disappointed to Commissie, to make their own report. Thus the objects of the embassy, important or otherwise, appear to have been defeated, chiefly through the want,—no uncommon occurrence,—of a little vulgar wisdom and official union. The probable effect of this repulse will be and by an invasion of the fort by the Ashantees, and the whole of the establishment will be swept away by a torrent of ruthless barbarians.

The author's account of this embassy is preceded by a hasty sketch of his voyage from England to Goree; his journey with Major Peddie to Senegal, with whom he engaged to act as secretary in the expedition then preparing for the interior, at a great and absurd expense*, and

* Not less than 50,000L. H.

from whom he separated on a pecuniary dispute; and his voyage from Senegal to Cape Coast, including a slender description of the settlements of different European powers, and brief accounts of two or three native kingdoms, between Goree and Cape Coast. To complete his review of the line of coast eastward as far as the Gaboon, and of the small islands which lie parallel to the coast, at the distance of two or three days sail, he gives, we presume, his recollections, having been long in the African service, made several voyages, and visited most of these places at different periods.

So much for the general contents of Mr. Hutton's book, and the state of affairs on the Gold Coast. We may now turn to what will be more peculiarly interesting to the readers of this Journal,—the civilization of Africa. Mr. Hutton's intercourse with this devoted country has been frequent and familiar; and his opportunities of forming an opinion on the best mode of promoting the designs of humanity not inconsiderable. The sentiments expressed in his book are of a humane and manly cast: the long observance of the negro form has not seduced him to look with scorn on human degradation, not to regard the means of amelioration with an ignorant and thoughtless contempt. He has not carelessly meditated on the measures that are most likely to contribute to this desirable object: the hints of such a man therefore are not to be lightly regarded. He has not drawn up any distinct and detailed plan, but collectively his suggestions amount to this.—That Colonies should be planted in certain positions, some of the most favourable of which are pointed out and among them some of the present factories—after the manner, we suppose, of the Sierra Leone establishments;—and that two of the islands, Fernando Po and Annabona, be taken possession of as depots for a naval force; the former particularly, the harbours of which are excellent. The colonies are to operate by example, encouragement, and instruction: the naval force to be employed in cruising along these latitudes—the chief seat of a slave trade—and capturing the vessels concerned in that traffic. These suggestions are of the same cast as those of Robertson and McQueen; but the more those who are personally acquainted with these countries concur, the more attention do they naturally demand. At present, the scheme is unquestionably no very practicable one; so many people of different nations are interested in the trade, and so little reliance, we fear, is to be placed on the governments of these nations. With the Portuguese and Spaniards we have a right to remonstrate sharply, and to insist on the fulfilment of their bargains; not less than a million was prospectively paid to them by this country, as an indemnity for the loss to be sustained in withdrawing their capital from this profitable and humane pursuit. With these nations too, and the Dutch, there exists a right of mutual search, which is however continually defeated by the inefficiency of the arrangements which regulate this right, but which surely might easily be made more efficient. With France and America the concession of mutual search might be urged with more persevering seriousness. The greatest opposition is to be looked for from France. According to Sir George Collier, the French are by far the greatest traders both in eastern and western Africa, and the most protected by their own Government. The right of search, it is evident, must first be mutually conceded by every power, or no hope of final success can be entertained. With this concession, we might effect the utter extinction of the trade. It would be idle to wait for co-operation. It is obvious, that nothing short of a force capable of scouring the African seas will do:—we have the means, and ought to employ it. The hazard must exceed all chance of profit, before the trader will be deterred from the pursuit of it. Prohibitory laws are useless, unless they can be enforced; appeals to humanity—reliance on the better feelings of men, where the very principle of humanity is renounced, are mockeries. Expense is not, ought not, to be regarded, where such expense would be efficient; nor is the cost to be contemplated as interminable: two or three years actively employed, would another all hope of success, and the trade be abandoned in despair as a luckless and unprofitable speculation; their capital would be turned into other channels; the countries now cultivated by slaves, no longer depending on fresh importations, would cherish their present gangs (when shall we be warranted in using a more decorous expression?); their emancipation might gradually proceed; and sugar, coffee, cotton and tobacco, like other boons of the earth, be at last produced by free, hired, and independent labourers.

So far as the African chiefs are excited to war and plunder by the hope of profit from the captives, the total ruin of the trade would go directly to further the civilization of the country, by removing the temptation to war. But it has always been affirmed by the interested parties, that profit was not a cause of these wars; but that there were other causes, operating in the breast of Africans with the steadiness of laws of nature,—revenge, retaliation, the desire of heaping victims for the celebration of funerals.

"His majesty the king of Ashantee," says Mr. Hutton, "expressed a desire to have the slave trade re-established; and on being told it was impossible, as the king and parliament of England would never consent to such an inhuman traffic, he expressed his regret, and said that the em-

bassy would have given him more pleasure, if the slave trade were again permitted. In reply to an observation that one great objection to the slave trade originated from a belief, that it encouraged the different chiefs to go to war for the purpose of making prisoners to sell to the slave dealers, the king denied that such was the fact, observing, as a proof to contrary, that since the abolition there had been constant fighting." 260.

But while he renounces profit as the cause of war, he wishes for the re-establishment of the trade; and for what conceivable purpose but that of gain? Though multitudes of these captives, through the obstacles which the sale encounters, do become victims, yet it is notorious, that the trade is still carried on to a very great extent; and it may well be believed, that profit would outweigh the pride of sepulchral splendour, that the king would more readily sell the rest of his captives than sacrifice them. Besides, a tax on slaves purchased for the coast still forms a material branch of his revenue. 330.

Effect the destruction of the trade,---and if America and the different European powers would concur, or were only sincere in their professions, that might be accomplished by vigour and activity in a comparatively short time;---and the way would be open for African civilization. Then let the attention of the British Government be turned to the Establishment of colonies: these must be of a respectable character: all that the Africans have hitherto seen of the English has been little calculated to elevate their opinion of our character, or win their affection, whatever respect they may entertain for our power. Till within these few years, we have ourselves been the most active in the traffic, which we now profess to abhor. To the injured and unenlightened African the very change of sentiment must be suspicious;---again has hitherto been obviously our sole object, and he will naturally think that to be our sole object still. He will think that we have only changed the means, and that our purpose remains unalterably the same,---to be effected by conquest, instead of kidnapping and trafficking. Many of our countrymen are still, it is very probable, engaged under other flags, in this detestable commerce. Therefore these colonies, if ever they should be established, must be, we repeat, of a respectable character; they must be of a peaceable cast,--farmers, labourers, artisans, &c. But we will give Mr. Hutton's too brief account of the present state of Sierra Leone, from which we shall see how successfully that colony is advancing in the accomplishment of its grand object; and then we will allow him also to express in his own words, his more detailed opinions on the measures to be adopted, if the projected establishment at Paintrey proceed.

"During my stay at Sierra Leone, I witnessed His Excellency's (Sir Chas. McCarthy) great attention to the discharge of his various public duties; and on one occasion I had the honour of riding into the country, as far as Regent's Town, in company with His Excellency, to lay the foundation-stone of one of the public buildings there. Among other improvements in this colony, may be mentioned the markets, the prison, the court-house, the police, the hospital, and the establishment of a gazette. But these improvements are trifling in comparison with the education of so many of the natives. In riding up the mountains, I met nearly 200 children, and was highly gratified to see them so neatly dressed, and so correct in demeanour. The inhabitants daily solicit admission for their children into the schools. Many hundreds are annually instructed to read and write, and the girls are taught to sew. The eldest boys are instructed in mechanics during certain hours in the day, which do not interfere with their scholastic (school) duties. The streets are broad and well-arranged, but the houses, generally, are built of wood, and raised about half a foot or more from the ground, so as to let the water, during the rainy season, pass under them. These houses, indeed, differ in one particular from any other that I have seen, in being moveable from one part of the town to the other; and I was surprised when I first saw about 300 men, all in a body, moving along with a house upon their heads and shoulders. These men were principally Krew men (inhabitants of Settra Krew), who go to Sierra Leone and other places for work, although their own country is at least 400 or 500 miles distant."

This is all of any importance that Mr. Hutton gives of Sierra Leone and its establishments; but it is highly gratifying, and proves how much may be accomplished by judicious management.

"If the king of Ashantee can ultimately be prevailed upon to allow factories to be established at Paintrey, the gentlemen of Cape Coast would find this a delightful country retreat, as they could ride out on a day, and return the next; which, from experience, I am convinced would contribute greatly to their health, during their residence in Africa. Indeed, if a good road were once cut, the merchants and officers at Cape Coast might ride to Paintrey in their carriages. This, as well as being a great improvement, would act as an example to the natives, and the Ashantees in particular, who visit the coast, to keep the paths open, and make similar improvements throughout the country.

"As His Majesty's Government have now taken the forts from the African Committee, I am induced to recommend their attention to this

part of Africa, particularly as a free and open communication might so easily be made all the way to Paintrey; between which and Cape Coast an extensive field is open for cultivation and civilization. I say cultivation and civilization, because I am decidedly of opinion, that to civilize the natives of Africa, we must first show them how to cultivate the country by employing a number of persons expressly for this purpose, when the incredulous and ignorant negro will be convinced of the advantages which will result from industry, and civilization will then follow as a matter of course. I conceive it would be an object of great importance to establish a missionary or a school-master at Paintrey, as the situation is desirable, it being only nine hours ride from Cape Coast; the town pleasantly situated, and the people peaceable, cleanly and well-behaved.

"In short, here is all that can reasonably be desired in a country like Africa, and no country is better provided for by nature. On the sea coast there is an abundant supply of fish of almost every description; great quantities of which are dried and conveyed into the interior; and there is no want of poultry, sheep, hogs, and goats, although in some parts there is a scarcity of bullocks, and in this part of Africa, in particular, there is not a horse to be procured. But the Country spontaneously produces the most delicious fruits, consisting of pine-apples, oranges, guavas, papawas, bananas, sugar-apples, sour-soups, &c., besides game of almost all descriptions, such as deer, bush-hogs, hares, partridges, wild-ducks, pigeons, &c.; and there is no want of beautiful lakes and rivers to refresh the soil. Neither is there any want of rain for nearly six months in the year. It has also been proved that the soil is capable of producing the choicest vegetables. In a word, there can be no doubt that, by cultivation and industry, our settlements in this part of Africa may not only be the means of civilizing the natives, but also become as valuable to our nation as any of our colonial possessions.

"I would suggest, on the transfer of the African forts to His Majesty, that at least from fifty to one hundred persons of different descriptions, such as farmers, mechanics, and labourers, be sent out to our headquarters at Cape Coast, to be distributed and disposed of at Cannassee, and in various parts of the country, as the governor-in-chief shall think most advisable. And as it is understood that our affairs in that country are in future to be under the command and direction of Sir Charles McCarthy, the governor of Sierra Leone, if we may judge from the advantages which have resulted to that colony from the wisdom and humanity which have characterized His Excellency's measures during his late government there, we may hope for the most beneficial effects from the new arrangement which has taken place;—not that, in making this observation, I would wish to be understood as reflecting in the slightest degree upon the measures of the present chief-governor, who, I have already stated, has made many excellent improvements.

"Should I be told that there are many mechanics and labourers sufficient at Cape Coast, I deny that there are enough, and those who are there are only Company's slaves, who have been very imperfectly taught. There are, however, neither farmers nor turners, who are highly necessary. For example, among the presents for the king of Ashantee was a turning lathe; but what was the use of it without a mechanic who perfectly understood how to work it? If indeed such a person had accompanied the embassy, the Ashantees might then have been taught to turn ivory, and the king would have been able with the greater facility to have carried into effect his grant design of building a palace, the door-posts and pillars of which were to be of ivory, and the windows and doors to be cased in gold." 147—152.

Mr. Hutton believes that a considerable check may be given to the wanton sacrifice of life, by a direct representation to the chief of the Ashantees, in the name of the king of England, expressive of his displeasure, and backed by presents, with the assurance of his continued friendship, if he refrain, from such barbarities. Nay he thinks, that much good was actually done by the first embassy when our horror at the executions was very strongly expressed. At least, no cruelties were exhibited in the presence of the second embassy, either for their entertainment, or for the display of the chief's unresisted despotism. The Moors Mr. H. affirms to be as hostile to these barbarities as ourselves, and are ready to second our representations. But how is this singular alliance to be brought about?

"The most effectual arguments, which I conceive could be urged to the king of Ashantee, to abolish human sacrifices (and which I have no doubt would be successful, at least in reducing the number of victims, if it did not remove the practice altogether,) are the following: First that the sacrifice of so many people gives great offence to the king of England, who is surprised that the king of Ashantee, of whom he has heard a high character in other respects should consent to the immolation of so many of his subjects, this being contrary to humanity, and to his own interest and happiness as a great king. It should also be represented that the life of the meanest subject of the king of England is as sacred as his own, and that he cannot himself injure any individual with impunity. At the same time, it would have great influence with his sable majesty, if a portrait of our sovereign were sent out with this message,—that the king of England, on being informed of the king of Ashan-

tee and his captains having taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the crown of Great Britain, and that no human sacrifices were allowed during the visit of the late embassy, was so well pleased that he had directed, among other presents, a portrait of himself to be sent to the king, as a mark of his approbation of the great improvement in the manners and customs of the Ashantees Court since the visit of the former mission. —A message to this effect would no doubt have great influence with the king of Ashantees, who has the greatest reverence for the name of the king of England. A portrait, therefore, coming directly from His Majesty in this way, accompanied by other presents, would most probably be successful. Secondly, as an additional inducement to the king of Ashantees to comply with our wishes, an offer should be made to double the amount of the pay he annually receives from the forts, which is only 288L. And what is this sum annually to our Government, in consideration of the humane object of saving the lives of so many human beings, as well as the advantages which must, in every point of view, result to the nation from our connexion with so powerful a monarch? Thirdly, it might be urged to the king, that in sacrificing so many of his people he weakens his own power, and destroys those who might otherwise be of the greatest service to him in battle, or in clearing and cultivating the ground, and making a road to Cape Coast, which His Majesty has promised to do; and it might also be added, that a compliance with the king of England's wishes, would always secure His Majesty's friendships and good-will for the king of Ashantees: but if human sacrifices were continued, His Britannic Majesty, could not any longer continue his friendship, or allow his officers to visit Ashantees again."

If barbarity can be checked by such influence, in the name of humanity, let that of the king of Great Britain be so employed! Let all practicable means be put into execution: The object is divine. Repress the traffic in human blood by force; this is the first step. Establish colonies at favourable points; that is the second. Let the colonists be of an industrious and peaceable character; let missionaries judiciously selected be sent out,—then, with the blessing of God upon their persevering efforts and kind sympathies, superstition, grossness, and barbarity, will retreat before their labours, as the shades of night before the advancing sun.

We cannot afford a flippant remark of Mr. Hutton's,—the only one in the book to be sure,—to pass without reprobation. In speaking of the improvements made at Cape Cost by the governor, he censures him for allowing an old fetish tree (i.e. a consecrated object) to stand in the way of some changes which he thinks desirable. "I can see no sufficient reasons why the improvements of the town should be prevented by a fetish tree, when the natives have so many other places to worship their wooden gods." Let Mr. Hutton consider the feelings that would be roused in catholic countries by the cutting down of a cross by the roadside; or in his own by the wanton removal, or the overthrow, of a tomb-stone. Let their superstitions for the present be respected: better information will wear out these feelings of reverence for 'vain things that cannot profit,' while insult will only impress them the deeper.

Corrupt Magistrates—The recent conduct of certain Licensing Magistrates brings to our recollection that of "Sir Francis Michell, a jolly Justice of Peace for Middlesex, in the suburbs of London, another notable cankerworm of the Commonwealth, who, for corruption in exacting the penal laws upon poor alehouse-keepers and victuallers, was degraded from Knighthood, and utterly disabled from being Justice of Peace."

A valiant Criminal.—Dr. Story, a man of learning, but a cruel persecutor of the Protestants in the reign of Mary, was brought to the gallows for his wickedness in that of her successor. The populace followed him to the place of execution, reviling and taunting the poor devil. They called on him to remember this man and the other, whose deaths he had been concerned in. One abused him in verse as well as prose.

"Maister Doctor Story.
"For you they are right sorry,
"The Court of Louvaine and Rome:
"Your holy Father the Pope
"Cannot save you from the rope;
"The hangman must have your gown."

—To all which he answered not one word, but lay on the hurdle as if he were asleep! He behaved on the scaffold with much courage. He was cut down soon from the gallows, that when the executioner began to quarrel him, he rose up and gave him a blow on the ear; but notwithstanding his sensibility, they preceded to dismember the miserable sufferer!

Every body remembers how the merriest and best King of France gave great offence, when a Provincial Magistrate and his Brethren made him a complimentary speech, while two or three Asses began to bray!—"Gentlemen," said Henry, "one at a time if you please." A certain Chief Justice applied this joke to the late Counsellor Corran, who revenged himself by saying, when an Ass brayed during the Chief Justice's charge, "Does not your Lordship hear a remarkable echo in the Court?"—European Magazine.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—249—

FRIEND OF MR. BANKES.

The "FRIEND OF MR. BANKES," after a week's silence, has again ventured before the Public, but without having the candour or the courage to avow himself as the giver of a pledge, which, at the time he made it, he knew it was not in his power to redeem. To shew what that pledge was, we shall re-print his First Letter here—

SIR,

To the Editor of John Bull.

On my arrival here, about a month ago, a defence of Buckingham's Travels in Palestine, against the Strictures in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, was put into my hand. I have to beg, that the Indian Public will suspend their judgment on the merits of this dispute, so far as the character and conduct of Mr. Bankes are implicated, until that Gentleman's reply: AND I PLEDGE MYSELF, that a scene of INQUIRY and FALSEHOOD will be displayed which will ASTONISH and DISGUST every man of HONOURABLE FEELING. YOU HAVE LONG BEEN DUPED BY THE MOST ARTFUL OF ADVENTURERS, BUT THE HOUR OF EXPOSURE APPROACHES.—Yours, &c.

— A FRIEND OF MR. BANKES.

To shew how he has supported this charge, all that can be necessary on our part, is, to print his Second Letter, which appeared after an interval of a week, though he was called upon within twelve hours after the appearance of his First Letter, to state without delay, the grounds on which he dared to denounce a man as a criminal, guilty of deeds that should make all honest men shudder. The following is his laboured and miserable explanation:—

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Nec mora, nec requies.—VIRGIL.

Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri.—HORACE.

SIR,

When Mr. Buckingham complains of personalities and abuse directed to the man, rather than the argument, I am tempted to look at the system of hostility which he himself carries on—I am no friend to such modes of argumentation, but in the present case it is material to see how operations are conducted on the one side, as well as on the other; how in the very JOURNAL of the day in which he issues his Self-Defence, and complains of attacks on his character, he himself attacks in the most virulent manner, the good name of other men—He lays to the door of the Gentleman who edited JOHN BULL the heavy charge of having lent himself to all manner of dirty work, and he tells the public, that he has retired from dirt into odium. It is too much after this to complain that he is himself called an artful adventurer. Were the libel upon him, equal to that which he has penned against the Gentleman to whom I allude, his mouth ought to be shut—The Public, whatever Mr. Buckingham may expect to the contrary, will not allow him to use and deprecate the same weapon. But to call him, or any man, an "artful adventurer," is no libel; and it is absurd and ridiculous in Mr. Buckingham to make such a noise about this appellation being used on the occasion. An adventurer is one who puts himself into the hands of chance; and going abroad into the world without any fixed object, is ready to take whatever happens to him. Adventurers are generally divided into fortunate; and unfortunate there are also artful adventurers, the class in which Mr. Bankes's Friend places Mr. Buckingham.—This is an accusation brought against Mr. Buckingham, who has himself accused many to whom he was not able to bring home guilt—but when the Journalist pronounces the man a calumniator, who raises this cry, it is rather too much; he himself, only a few days ago, raised an outcry against the Medical Staff of the Garrison of Fort William for a greater crime than being artful adventurers; and this accusation has been proved to be unfounded.

I must now return to *Self Defence*—I find the Journalist contending that the *Friend to Mr. Bankes*, is no friend of that gentleman; and labouring to prove so, he forgets, I think, that when two combatants present themselves to the Public, and divide its opinion, the supporters of each champion are called his friends.—If in this dispute I take the part of Mr. Buckingham, I am entitled to call myself his friend, although in any other sense I might not be greatly correct in the appellation. Now the "Friend to Mr. Bankes" has no personal acquaintance with, and no personal regard for him, further than having been convinced that his was the right side of the question, and seeing that he has no advocate on the spot, steps forward to request the Public to suspend their judgement.

The Journalist complains most bitterly that the "Friend to Mr. Bankes" should not believe in what, he assures us, all Calcutta has long ago been convinced of; viz. his triumph over Mr. Bankes; but if Mr. Buckingham flatters himself that Society is satisfied with his Defence, he is mistaken. It would be a libel on our impartiality and justice to

come to such a conclusion, when we observe that this Defence rests on the accusation of a party at a distance, and not yet heard. But I will say more, it would be a libel on our justice and common sense, if on such evidence as he has brought forward, we came to such a finding. It may be a pleasing reflexion to Mr. Buckingham to think that he has satisfied his own friends! but it is too much to complain that he has not satisfied the friends of Mr. Bankes. I confess I do not find anywhere the satisfaction of which Mr. Buckingham speaks, I see it nowhere but in his own Paper; and in the sequel to this Letter I shall honestly state to you, why I for one am among the sceptical.

The Journalist goes on to say that if the *Friend to Mr. Bankes* had confined himself to calling on the Public to suspend their judgement, he would have said "content;" but he complains most bitterly against the observation that a series of iniquity and falsehood will be disclosed; now it must be obvious that iniquity and falsehood do abound, and the Journalist, in my humble opinion, is asking too much of us to believe that a man of Mr. Bankes's rank and respectability in life is every thing that is base and dishonorable, while his opponent is the perfect pattern of worth and integrity. It is true that Mr. Buckingham has exhibited letters alleged to be from Mr. Bankes to rebut the charges brought against him in the article of the Quarterly, which it will be remarked he all along takes for granted to be from the pen of Mr. Bankes: and these Letters, or rather Extracts, are deserving of particular notice.

We are assured by Mr. Buckingham that they are genuine and authentic Extracts from original letters in his possession; and that they are so certified and attested by the names of nine very honorable and respectable individuals. If they prove any thing in Mr. Buckingham's favor it was considerate in him to assure us of their authenticity. This is done by the attestations, which you will observe go the length of certifying that the letters of Mr. Bankes, in the hands of Mr. Buckingham, are originals—genuine originals of that gentleman's—and I must presume therefore that the attesting gentlemen are acquainted with Mr. Bankes's hand writing; and some, if not all of them, may have seen him write. I shall therefore hold them for these reasons to be genuine and authentic. Should I learn that the attesting gentlemen are not acquainted with Mr. Bankes's hand writing, and that none of them ever saw him write, I must not be committed in your opinion by what I say on this part of the argument, and I enter my Caveat accordingly.

Now supposing the Extracts to be genuine,—I must first object to them on the ground that they are mere "Extracts"—and still further on the universally admitted fact that they are Extracts culled by Mr. Buckingham himself, from out of a bundle of Mr. Bankes's letters in his possession. I should like to see the whole of the letters out of which the Extracts are taken, and much more, as correspondence is necessarily mutual, I should like to see Mr. Buckingham's letters to Mr. Bankes—these letters may in fact be the best and perhaps the only means of explaining the mystery; for no man in his senses can imagine that Mr. Bankes had no ground whatever for accusing Mr. Buckingham. I therefore think that is it a mere act of justice to Mr. Bankes to wait until the *hiatus* I have pointed out in the evidence, are supplied. Mr. Bankes must have letters of Mr. Buckingham in his possession—what they may prove, time must shew; but I have no doubt, that if Mr. Bankes thinks it conducive to the vindication of his character, that he will send us Extracts from those letters duly attested by nine respectable gentlemen, and duly authenticated by notarial protests in Mr. Buckingham's own mode.

But supposing it is alleged that these Extracts contain every thing bearing upon the case, there comes a most important question—what do they prove? In my humble opinion they prove, that at the period at which they were written, Messrs. Bankes and Buckingham were on friendly terms, and that the former at least of these gentlemen wrote to the latter in goodmeasured, well-mannered language.—Mr. Bankes however departs from this well-mannered language; and something therefore must have occurred to cause this change from common politeness to uncommon reproach. Now what effect can the letters formerly written by Mr. Bankes have on the truth or falsehoods of the events by which the change in his style is operated? They only prove that Mr. Bankes once entertained a good opinion of Mr. Buckingham; and beyond that, all the attestations of all the respectable men in Calcutta, and all the certifications of all the Attorneys of our Bar will not strain them. If Mr. Buckingham adduces them in order to prove that Mr. Bankes once thought well of him, they are conclusive if genuine; et valent quantum valere possunt. Mr. Bankes may now regret that he ever wrote them, but the production of them no more tends to injure Mr. Bankes than to benefit himself. One thing I find certain, and admitted, that Mr. Bankes did change his opinion of Mr. Buckingham—that Mr. Burkhardt did change his, and that almost all who had any dealings with Mr. Buckingham in the Red Sea are in the same singular predicament; and Mr. Bankes is not the only person to avow this change. I shall by and by have occasion to advert to Burkhardt's share in the transactions, but at present will confine myself to Mr. Bankes's allegations that Mr. Buckingham appropriated the materials for his description of Jerash which had been collected on a visit performed solely [at Mr. Bankes's

expense. This charge Mr. Buckingham meets partly by declaring that he performed a second visit to that place, and enlarged and corrected his former drawings and measurements; and by denying that his share of the expenses was paid by Mr. Banks. In the former part of this defence we have barely Mr. Buckingham's assertion, which I cannot allow in an argument of this kind to pass for proof. In regard to the latter, Mr. Buckingham exhibits a private memorandum book containing an entry purporting to be the amount of his individual expense on the above journey, and written, he says, on one side of a leaf, on the other side of which were his notes of the journey itself. This document has also received the certification of the nine signatures. This certification can only be to prove that of which there is *Ex facie* evidence without it, that Mr. Buckingham has in his possession a document purporting to contain such an entry, and has published a true transcript of it.—But how is the genuineness of the entry itself to be established? or if established, where is the proof that the money was actually paid? This note book is not of the nature or authority of an account current with an Agency-house—but an account with himself, which proves nothing;—and I should like, moreover, to know from the attesting gentlemen, whether their certification is made in regard to a note book and expenses of the first or second journey which Mr. Buckingham says he made to Jerash.—If it turns out that it refers to the first journey, then, resting as it does solely on Mr. Buckingham's authority, I hold it *not to prove* what it is adduced to establish. By the same rule, should Mr. Banks be able to do no more than reiterate his charge, without adducing his servant, or other evidence of its truth, the matter in dispute must remain doubtful, as far as direct evidence goes, and character alone must guide us in our decision, as to the quarter in which iniquity and falsehood rest; for iniquity and falsehood do certainly exist somewhere.

My sentiments on the Evidence arising from out of the character of the parties I must give you at another time.

November 11.

A FRIEND TO MR. BANKES.

The essence of this Letter, if reduced into heads, will appear to be nearly as follows:—

1st.—That the appellation of "artful adventurer" is too trifling to make a serious noise about.

2nd.—That the "FRIEND OF MR. BANKES," has no personal acquaintance with that Individual, but merely calls himself his Friend, because he advocates his side of the question.

3rd.—That he sees no proof of the general opinion being favorable to our refutation of Mr. Banks's charges, except in the pages of our Paper.

4th.—That "iniquity and falsehood" must abound somewhere; and as it is too much to expect, that a man of Mr. Banks's rank and respectability can have been guilty of it, it must of course belong to his opponent.

5th.—That the Letters which are said to be Mr. Banks's, may not really be genuine: although certified by nine honorable individuals, since these individuals may never have seen Mr. Banks write.

6th.—That even supposing them genuine, "Extracts" of them only are given, whereas the whole Letters ought to have been produced.

7th.—That Mr. Banks may have Letters of Mr. Buckingham in his possession, which it would be well to see, to explain the mystery.

8th.—That even supposing the Extracts to be true and genuine, still they only prove that at the period at which they were written, Messrs. Banks and Buckingham were on friendly terms.

9th.—That something must have occurred to change the favorable opinions then entertained: and that if so the Letters previous to this change can apply to nothing subsequent to it.

10th.—That Mr. Buckingham's assertion that he visited Jerash a second time cannot be allowed to pass for proof; and that the entry of his portion of the expenses does not prove that they were paid; but that we should wait till Mr. Banks's servant asserts that his Master paid the whole, which will be considered evidence of its truth.

Lastly.—That in the absence of better evidence, character alone must guide the public in their decision, since iniquity and falsehood do rest somewhere; and as Mr. Banks is a man of rank and respectability, and Mr. Buckingham enjoys neither the one nor the other, therefore it is quite fair, until we have proof to the

contrary, to publish to the world that all the falsehood and iniquity which rests somewhere is on Mr. Buckingham's side.

We believe the foregoing will be found to be a tolerably accurate Summary of the Heads of the preceding Letter, on which we shall offer a few remarks in the order in which they stand,

1st.—The appellation of "artful adventurer," is of itself certainly a disreputable one: altho' Mr. Banks's Friend may think lightly of it. But the Writer in his First Letter says to the Indian Public. "You have long been DUPERED by the MOST artful of adventurers: but the HOUR OF EXPOSURE approaches." When challenged to say at once wherein we have duped the Public, what are the arts we practice, and what are the facts to be exposed, he remains silent for a week, and then confesses that he knows nothing of Mr. Banks whom he calls his Friend, and nothing of us whom he thus denounces, worth while to offer on the subject, except what has already appeared!

2nd.—We need scarcely offer a remark on the strange interpretation given to the meaning of the Writer's signature. The Public will judge whether that was the original impression intended to be made by it or not; or whether the name of Friend, coupled with his recent arrival in India, was not meant to create a belief that the Writer was bona fide a personal acquaintance of Mr. Banks, and acquainted with facts that were highly discreditable to Mr. Buckingham's character:—This proving not to be the case, the Public will estimate the stratagem according to its real merits.

3rd.—There may be no printed proof, except in our own pages, of the general opinion of our success in refuting the charges of Mr. Banks and the QUARTERLY REVIEW; since the other Papers of the Presidency may not have thought it within their province to express an opinion on the subject. But we have this proof of the general opinion being on our side—that if Mr. Banks's charges as well as those of the Reviewer had not been satisfactorily answered, we must have lost, as we should have deserved to lose, the support and countenance of all honorable men. From our retaining these, however, in full possession, and being blessed with additional supporters in our public labours, and additional friends of the highest respectability in our private relations, which could not have been the case had we not refuted, and that too most satisfactorily, the charges brought so arrogantly and so confidently against us, it is fair to infer that the Public in general are satisfied.

4th.—We agree with the Writer that "iniquity and falsehood must exist somewhere." We have shewn from Mr. Banks's own Letters that he has been guilty of both. Let the Writer do the same by us if he can. But it is entirely begging the question to say Mr. Banks's respectability is a guarantee for his incapability to act wrong. His rank is not superior to that of Mr. Buckingham, and his respectability requires to be proved:—but even if he were of royal blood—instead of being a commoner and the son of a commoner—this is not the age in which rank alone will guarantee the purity of any man's moral character.

5th.—The original letters of Mr. Banks are still in our possession, having been returned from England, and are open for the examination of any person who may wish to see them. Their genuineness, however, is proved by the following unexceptionable process. The Gentleman who was the Bearer of a Letter from Mr. Banks to Mr. Buckingham, who received that Letter from his own hands, and brought it in his custody all the way to Calcutta—may be supposed to be unexceptionable authority as to its genuineness.—That Gentleman is still here, and had an opportunity of verifying the other Letters by the one he brought, without ever expressing a moment's doubt of the perfect authenticity of the whole. Indeed they were compared together by every individual who certified by his signature his belief in their perfect authenticity, so that nothing but actually seeing the Letters written could be stronger proof than that possessed on this occasion.

6th.—Although "Extracts" only of Mr. Banks's Letters were published in the JOURNAL, the Letters themselves in their complete state were examined by all the Gentlemen who certified their authenticity, and were also notarially attested when

sent home with the other documents to which they were appended. But these Extracts were sufficient for the purpose in view; and it would be as absurd to require a person to republish the whole of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL for the last four years in order to rebut a single charge against it, as to require us to publish the whole of Mr. Bankes's Letters to shew that some of them contained refutations in his own hand of charges which that same had had preferred in others.

7th.—Mr. Bankes may have Letters of Mr. Buckingham in his possession; but be the nature of these what they may, if he had had any that would serve to criminate us, he would no doubt have given them to the world long ago, for it is never to be lost sight of that *he* is the original calumniator, and we have merely shewn from his own letters that his calumnies are unworthy of credit. Besides, no Letters of another could alter the fact that he is proved to be guilty of false accusations *from his own*;—and if this be established, his character and credit are not worth a straw.

8th.—It is said that supposing the Extracts to be true and genuine, they prove only that at the period at which they were written Messrs. Bankes and Buckingham were on friendly terms. If they proved only this, they would be worth even less than a straw. But as this an important feature of the question, we shall recapitulate briefly what these Extracts prove. They establish beyond all doubt,

That in one Letter (dated April 12, 1816), Mr. Bankes compliments Mr. Buckingham on the superiority of his judgment on matters of antiquity to his own, and professes so high an opinion of it, that he would not venture to set his own against it;—while in another Letter (dated June 12, 1819), three years afterwards, he says this same Mr. Buckingham is so ignorant of antiquities as to be "incapable of even distinguishing between the architecture of the Turks and the Romans," or in other words, unable to distinguish between a curved dome and a triangular pediment, or a semi-circular arch and a pointed one.

That in one Letter (dated Feb. 28, 1816), he describes an unsuccessful attempt on his part to make his way to join Mr. Buckingham, and the arrangements he hoped to make for accompanying him;—while in another Letter (dated June 12, 1819), he accuses the same Mr. Buckingham of forcing himself on his company, and profiting by his escort and his protection.

That in one Letter (dated April 12, 1816), Mr. Bankes acknowledges having read certain descriptions in Mr. Buckingham's Notes, of places that he did not himself possess any information on, except from that source; acknowledges his own *indolence* in not writing; and hopes that Mr. Buckingham would not be ashamed of having his name associated with what he might, one day or another throw together into form;—while in another Letter (dated June 12, 1819) he states that this same Mr. Buckingham made no Notes at all but what were either taken down from Mr. Bankes's own mouth, or first written with his own hands, and then copied fairly by Mr. Buckingham, whose ignorance unfitted him for any other task!

These are the irreconcileable contradictions that Mr. Bankes's Letters prove, (as may be seen by referring to the attested copies of them at p. 623 and 626 of the JOURNAL of August 15, 1822.) It will be seen, therefore, whether they merely establish that when written Mr. Bankes thought well of his companion; but that they establish nothing else. Fortunately, they prove beyond all possible doubt that either the one or the other of their opposing statements must be false; and will fix on Mr. Bankes for ever the charge of having attempted to brand an Individual with the guilt of what he could not possibly at the time have believed to be as he represented it.

9th.—What occurred to change Mr. Bankes's language, (for of his belief we have no evidence but this) was no doubt the fact of his seeing, that while *he* was indolently wasting his time in frivolous pursuits, his companion had arranged his materials and announced them for publication, so as to be likely to be before him in his claim to public favor. Indeed it is now 8 or 9 years since Mr. Bankes set out on his Travels, and even now, up to

this late period, he has as yet given nothing of them to the world. The best proof we can urge of this priority of appearance before the Public being sufficient to stir up his wrath, and make him denounce us as every thing that was infamous, is this,—that he held out the same absurd threats to Dr. McMichael, Mr. Legh, and other Travellers, as if he would have all the world stand still to wait for his indolent movements first;—and that in his threatening Letter of June 1819, to Mr. Buckingham, he says, that all he demands is, that the whole of the Travels in Palestine relating to the newest and most interesting part be suppressed. With this he leaves us to infer he would have been satisfied.—He adds, "If this be not done, you (Mr. Buckingham) must take the consequences. If you persist in publishing, the matter shall be notified in a manner that shall make your character as notorious in India as it is already in Syria,—you will find you have not duped an obscure individual who is obliged to bear it and hold his tongue." We despised the threat, as much as the man who made it, and we did persist. The Book was published. It has been favourably spoken of by every Work that has noticed it, excepting only the QUARTERLY REVIEW: and every one of the objections of the latter have been overthrown. It went through a Second Edition, and Mr. Bankes was in London all this while, and was made acquainted with the whole of the Defence against his charges, which was sent home, and on the strength of which it was published. Yet up to the date of the last Arrival from England, nothing of the promised "notification" which was to annihilate us for ever, has appeared, except under the mask of the QUARTERLY REVIEW; and the effect of the charges urged against us in that publication, like those now urged anonymously against us also in the BULL, has been to shew how malignity is sure to defeat its own end, and to give us only new cause for triumph.

10th.—Mr. Buckingham's Second Visit to Jerash was proved by better evidence than his bare assertion: and proof the most unequivocal was produced here, that the materials collected with Mr. Bankes, and particularly the Plan of the Ruins on which he laid so much stress, were not those used in Mr. Buckingham's Book; the Plan being constructed from bearings and drafts not known to Mr. Bankes, and in which he had no share whatever. The entry of any payment is not proof positive that such payment was really made, but next to ocular demonstration it is the best proof that could be possessed, and the *onus* of false entry lies on those who assume it to be so. If however any *assertion* of Mr. Bankes's Servant, (which if the man is alive might perhaps be procured for a Dollar) would be considered by this liberal Writer as *evidence* sufficient to upset all other circumstantial or written proof, then we should certainly stand in some jeopardy, particularly if there be any truth in the proverb "Like Master, like Man."

Lastly.—This unknown Calumniator first endeavours to stir up the public indignation against us, by representing us, by name, as having been guilty of crimes that were about to be exposed, and would make every honorable man shudder when he came to hear of them: and when challenged to state instantly all that he knows, replies after a week's silence, with the greatest sangfroid. "There must be iniquity and falsehood somewhere, and as my object was to denounce you, I shall take it for granted that Mr. Bankes is innocent, and therefore accuse you as the guilty person!"

What will the Indian Public say to all this? Is it possible that they will continue to extend their patronage (without which it could not exist) to such a System of Moral Assassination as this? If it is of importance that men's reputations shall be safe, and not heedlessly and wantonly destroyed; can any man be secure, while such a dastardly and prevaricating course of conduct as this is publicly supported? An unknown person might come forward in the same Paper to-morrow, and accuse the most honorable man in Calcutta of crimes that were committed by him some ten years ago, the relation of which would fill every man with horror. If the accused had not the leisure, or the spirit, or the means of repelling the charge instantly, hundreds might believe it to be true: and if he did deny it on the strength of his bare assertion and

good character as long as he lived among them, he might be told "Where are your proofs, Sir? We will believe nothing, on your own assertion only." If these were not forthcoming, he might be blasted in character for ever. If, providentially, like ourselves, he could, out of his own mouth condemn his Accuser, still he might be told. "Oh! Sir—Somebody was guilty of great iniquity and falsehood sometime ago, and though I do not know distinctly who it was, yet being very desirous of adding my mite to the good cause of traducing and injuring you, I stand forward, safe in my anonymous shelter, and say you are the guilty person: since I see a Paper ready to admit such calumnies, without an effort on the part of its Proprietors or Editors to put a stop to such an abuse, or to make reparation to the injured individual or the insulted community of which he is a member."

If the Public of India tolerate and maintain, by their countenance and patronage, a System like this, when they have it in their power to put an entire stop to it by withdrawing their support from whatever Paper may be found to practice it, we can only say that they deserve all the evils to which it may lead; and that they are morally responsible for this foul blot on our Indian Press, which they have the power, but want the virtue to wipe away!

We have expressed ourselves far less warmly than just indignation would fully warrant; though we have said enough we hope to convince all honest and reflecting men of their duty in this peculiar case. Perceiving, however, that the whole current of popular feeling is on our side, and that we have now closed a career of triumph sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious aspirant to public sympathy and public favour—we shall henceforth treat with becoming indifference the last sighs of expiring venom and malignity that may escape from the only channel through which they can now find utterance; and reposing our hopes on the justice and liberality of that Public to which we have never yet appealed in vain, we shall endeavour to pursue our steady course unmoved.

Wine Merchants and Agents.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

After reading the motto "Avarus semper eget," prefixed to the letter of PEREGRINE PUNGENT in your Paper of the 28th ultimo, I really expected to see it followed up with a dissertation on avarice; for it is certainly more applicable to such a subject, and to those who are not contented with the large salaries and emoluments, which they receive as the Servants of the Honorable Company, than to me, even though I were, as no doubt he supposes, a Wine Merchant, and consequently interested as I am accused, in getting up a Petition to Government to put a due boundary to the permission to trade, which is granted to certain Civilians. It is the illegitimate use of that permission to trade and the false construction of its limits by any Civilian, that I have been humbly endeavoring to get removed, and which I still seek with the hope of meeting with success, as soon as the fact shall be noticed by, or brought to the knowledge of the due authorities.

There can be nothing, I assure you, Sir, in my opinion as well as in your own, either more dishonorable or degrading on the part of the Servants, than on that of the Directors and the Honorable East India Company themselves being Merchants and Traders; and I should, therefore be very sorry that you or any body else for a moment really thought, that self-interest, though it be truly an important and general consideration in the conduct of almost all mankind, was my sole motive, as individually, I do not indeed expect to derive any great or particular advantage in opposing what I have always considered to be an abuse of the granted privilege. PEREGRINE makes a wretched feint to shew that he can say a great deal in favor of "the authorized trade," as he calls it, but he has not as yet produced a word of argument in reply to what I have deemed to be totally unauthorized trade. His letter before me is only full of self-assumptions, and a taunting bitterness of spirit, which he may continue to indulge in as long as he pleases, thus evidently exhibiting his own disregard

and ignorance of "The Miseries of Human Life," a Book which he so strongly recommends me to peruse, because I suppose it has so disengaged his own frame.

The Honorable Company have been accustomed of old, to trade by wholesale to and from this country, and though of late years their Wines have been sent all over the country for Retail Sale on their account, not to Officers only, but every body I believe; yet, I have presumed to say that this latter practice could never have been an object of their desire, no more than it ever could be their wish that any one or more of their Servants should so employ themselves in prejudice to those who have no other means to obtain their livelihood than by the like pursuits. I have also presumed and still presume to say that the permission to trade granted to certain of their Servants signifies no more than that those Servants might trade in the staple commodities of this Country; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that they might also speculate in the importation of all kinds of Europe Goods, can it correctly follow or be intended to be understood that they might sell those Goods otherwise than by wholesale? and instead of acting thus, be continually dabbling one with another in the petty sales of such things as Wines, and Spirituous and Malt Liquors? But if so, why might not they also spend their time in a shop, retailing a thousand other little articles that are all equal and as necessary comforts of life, in obstruction to their more important duties in which they should be engaged on behalf of the Honorable Company? And once more, may I ask if the Company could ever have meant by the liberty to trade to have admitted it in such a latitude, that any single Servant whatever of theirs, holding very responsible situations under Government, should be free not only to sell and buy every petty article he liked, as above stated, on his own account; but that he may besides actually turn himself a Public Agent for every body, every Merchant and Tradesman in London, and every where else, and retail their Goods, and still, I ask, hold on his many appointments under the Company?

We have heard much of pluralities, of late, but nothing I think to come up to an admission of this nature!

To say a word or two more, and have done with PEREGRINE PUNGENT, who has compared his language (if not himself) to that of the noble minded Sir Francis Burdett, although his is very clear from the vulgar phrases my opponent acknowledges himself to deal in, and as visible from the top to the bottom of his letter, there is a vast dissimilitude, in all respects, between him and the great public character he has mentioned. I cannot help fancying from his great delight in low words, particularly, from the seemingly favorite expression of his worthy friend having "got the wrong sow by the ear," and I may add from his terrible squeaking, if not grunting, that I have certainly been driving before me, one of her litter. All the world has heard of "the Learned Pig" that could both read and write, and I myself once saw one at a fair, shewing forth what he could do, by pointing out the names of the Lookers-on, but that Pig I confess never could come up to the fine language of "Mr. what do you call him?"—PEREGRINE PUNGENT.

PEREGRINE's style is so elegant that I would recommend him at once to turn Author, or be a Candidate for the vacant Editorship of JOHN BULL in the East!

If however he will only give me a true definition of the extent of the meaning of the permission to trade, the victorious and vaunting PEREGRINE PUNGENT shall be troubled no more, by,

Sir, his worthy Friend,

A little distance from Calcutta,
but not in the Moossissal. } A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA.
Guy-Faux-day, 1822.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,.....	7 43
Evening,.....	8 8

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—253—

Passing Base Metal.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken to undervalue the services rendered by you, from time to time, to the Indian Community, through the medium of your useful JOURNAL, it cannot be denied, even by those who view your success with feelings nearly allied to the emotions which robbed HAMAN of peace, at witnessing MORDECAI the Jew "sitting at the king's gate;" that much good has flowed from your well-meant labours; that evils have been remedied, irregularities checked, and abuses corrected, which, but for the "pernicious publicity," of which you are accused, would, in all probability, have passed unnoticed, uncontrolled, and unredressed.

Firmly persuaded of this truth, I make no hesitation in availing myself of the same channel of communication to draw the attention of those whom it may concern, to a species of petty abuse existing in this City, which, as it chiefly affects persons of slender incomes and humble fortunes, and is *felt* by them only, and not likely therefore to be noticed by the rich and powerful, may properly be made a subject of public animadversion, if it were only to put the unwary on their guard.

It is well known that it is an invariable practice with the gentry who live by the *Rule of Thumb*, alias the native Podars, not to take back any money paid by them, even though it should be found deficient in weight, and otherwise bad, if the luckless receiver has once turned his back upon them. Under cover of this practice, they ingeniously contrive, it is said, to pass off *bad* money, the difference between which and *good*, being the gain thus illicitly acquired, forms an item in their Books, on the credit side of Profit and Loss. This is an evil, Sir, that calls loudly for redress; and as Podars are a class of subordinates, indispensable in all Banking concerns, and may, and do indulge their knavish propensities, even when employed under European Masters, as the following instance will illustrate, it is hoped that some effectual remedy will be adopted to put a stop, in time, to the fraudulent arts resorted to by them, to obtain what at best can amount to a paltry accession only of emolument, while it is a source of real vexation and hardship to the indigent.

The servant of a wretched Widow was dispatched by his mistress, not very long ago, to one of the Banking Houses to cash a sixteen rupee Note. The money when received was discovered to contain two bad rupees; one short of the standard weight, and the other manufactured of copper, and silvered over, the intrinsic value of which was one rupee, *minus* sixteen annas, save what the copper was worth. No persuasion or entreaty could prevail on the Bank Podar to take back the bad money; the *Law of the Medes and the Persians* was in full force, and the poor woman, ill as she could afford to bear it, was compelled to submit to the loss. Were it necessary, I could adduce numerous instances, within my knowledge, of losses incurred in a similar way by individuals, but the fact is too notorious to be doubted. It may fairly be concluded that to the *insignificant* value of these losses, considered separately, it is owing that no representations on the subject seem yet to have been addressed to the Managers of the Banks, at the Presidency. If the present communication should be fortunate enough to attract their attention, my purpose in writing will have been answered.

Podars, I apprehend, are retained on the establishments of Banking Houses to guard against the receipt of bad money on account of their Employers, a duty in which I presume they always acquit themselves creditably, and faithfully. Whence arises it then that base and counterfeit coin is frequently found in the payments made by them? The question is one that has never been agitated, but it appears nevertheless to be of some importance to the community, and as such, not undeserving of consideration and inquiry. If it were thoroughly investigated, I am almost convinced it would resolve itself into a *systematic plan*, or something analogous to it, of substituting *bad* money for *good*, (which the Podars have the means of effecting without detection,) and pocketing the difference in value.

To check a practice so teeming with hardship to the lower orders of society, I know of nothing more likely to promote that end than the denunciation, by the heads of Banking houses, of dismissal from service, on any Podar or Podars in their employ, who may be convicted of attempts to pass base and counterfeit Coin. The remedy proposed, I have every reason to believe, would prove efficacious, if, in addition thereto, the Public were invited to represent all cases in which bad money may be attempted to be imposed upon them.

November 1822.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Madras News.

Madras, October 31, 1822.—The Rains which had ceased from the 14th of the month, commenced again at the Presidency on Sunday night, since which an abundant supply for present use has fallen—the fall has been accompanied by very moderate weather—the Barometer remaining unusually high during the time.

H. M. Ship **LIFFEY**, Commodore Grant, C. B. reached Trincomalee on the 14th instant. The **DAUNTLESS** arrived on the following day. The Commodore was expected to sail again about the end of the month, for the Malabar Coast and Bombay—There had been some boisterous weather at Trincomalee accompanied by heavy rains.

The Ship which was endeavouring to get into the Roads on Tuesday was not in sight yesterday afternoon; her Captain has stood out to sea, probably with the hope of getting to windward of the Port.

At a General Meeting of the Madras School Book Society held at the College on Saturday the 26th instant, **SIR CHARLES GREY** in the Chair, a report of the Proceedings of the Society since its original formation, and containing a most interesting account of the Native method of instruction, and the state of education was read, after which the following resolutions were passed.

1. That the Thanks of the Meeting be voted to the Committee for their services and interesting Report.

2. That R. Clarke, Esq., J. Gwatkin, Esq., the Revd. Honbroe, G. Hyne, Esq., E. Luke, Esq., J. Morris, Esq., the Treasurer and Secretaries be requested to form the Committee for the ensuing year; with power to fill up vacancies and to add to their numbers any of whose services may be enabled to avail themselves.

3. That the Committee shall associate with themselves such respectable Natives as they may deem competent to aid them in prosecuting the objects of the Society.

4. That J. Thomas, Esq. and Lieutenant Mountford be requested to accept the Office of Secretaries to the Society; and that Ram Rang be requested to fill the situation of Secretary to the Native Committee.

5. That the Report be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee, who are requested to take into consideration the expediency of printing it in its present form, or of omitting certain parts with a view of curtailing it, and that they be requested to carry this resolution into effect with the least possible delay.

6. That the Committee be requested to adopt early measures for the formation of a School upon the system explained on the Report.

7. That a Book be opened and circulated throughout the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining Donations and Subscriptions, forty Rupees annually being considered the maximum of the latter payable in advance—and that a Circular be addressed to the principal Authorities, Civil and Military at the out-stations informing them of the Proceedings of this Meeting which they are requested to make known, and inviting their aid pecuniary and literary, and that of persons at their respective Station.

8. That H. S. Grame, Esq. be solicited to become President of the Society.

Thanks were afterwards voted to the British India Society, and to the Calcutta School Book Society for their offers of assistance, and a resolution of thanks to **SIR CHARLES GREY** for his conduct in the Chair was unanimously carried, with a hope that the Society might continue to receive the benefit of his assistance.

We feel no apology necessary for calling the attention of our Readers to a Society formed on such liberal and enlightened principles—The diffusion of general knowledge, among the Natives of our empire, of which this Society will be the means, must meet with universal support and approval, and the resolution whereby the Annual Subscription is limited to 40 Rupees, places it within every one's power to give their aid towards the accomplishment of the great object of the Institution—We trust that the report which is about to be printed, will have an extensive circulation, not only amongst the European part of the community, but with the better classes of Natives, whose aid in the interesting task of

spreading knowledge amongst their countrymen may doubtless be reckoned on, when the object of the Society is clearly explained to them.

Appointments—Mr. C. P. Brown, Register to the Zillah Court of Masulipatam. Mr. C. Roberts, Sub-Collector in Madura. Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Sub-Collector in Tanjore.

General Order, by Government, Fort St. George, October 25, 1822.
—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel F. Pierce, of the Native Infantry, to Command the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Medical Department.

Mr. John Goldie, Second Member of the Medical Board, to be First Member.

Mr. John D. White, Third Member of the Medical Board, to be Second Member.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon George Baillie, to be Third Member of the Medical Board.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. WOOD, Chief Secretary.

Police of Chandernagore.

We insert the following account of a transaction that lately took place at Chandernagore, because, as we understand many Inhabitants of Calcutta are accustomed, in their trips up the River on Parties of Pleasure, during the holidays, and at other times of relaxation from the fatigues of business, to pay a visit to this Settlement, it may be useful to them to know the sort of Police Regulations established in the Colony. It is not our intention to open a paper war here against the people who in Europe are cantingly called "our natural enemies;" but we must say there is something in the case there represented that cannot be defended on any principles of justice with which we are acquainted.

PARTICULARS OF AN EVENT WHICH RECENTLY OCCURRED AT CHANDERNAGORE.

A small Party consisting of Three Gentlemen having proceeded up the River for a few days excursion during the Doorga Pooyah Holidays, on their return stopped at Chandernagore for some supplies of provision of which they were in want. They landed at sunset on Saturday the 26th October, at the Police Ghaut, and after a short walk proceeded to the Tavern to procure the supplies they required from that house, which were sent down with them to their Boat. On their arrival at the Ghaut, they found that another Boat in which were their Servants' clothes and supplies, had not made its appearance, tho' directed to follow them from Chinsurah.

In this situation they remained at the Ghaut for a few minutes to consider what was then to be done: At this time a Native was observed near to them apparently desirous of offering his services. He was addressed by one of the party, and asked if he would undertake to execute a small commission, which he readily consented to do, and then began to expatiate on the able manner in which he would perform what was required. He was desired to use all dispatch when he went away; but having taken a direction opposite to the one he had himself pointed out, another of the party went after him, when he had proceeded about 20 or 30 yards, to enquire the reason of his so doing; brought him back to the Ghaut without any force or opposition on his part, and then took the *Dolacee* or Cloth from his shoulder as a pledge for his return, which was explained to him. He was then again desired to go on the errand he had undertaken, and on his turn his Cloth should be restored to him with some reward. The man instead of doing this, remained on the spot demanding his Cloth, to which little or no attention was paid. He then went away, and a few minutes after, Mr. B. was addressed by some Servants, who as he supposed, interceded on behalf of the man for the purpose of his receiving back his property. This however, being considered unnecessary at the moment, was not at that time complied with, in the view with slightly punishing the man man for his duplicity.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Gordon continued on the Ghaut sitting on the stone seat there, enjoying the coolness of the evening, and conversing upon different topics. More people came and spoke to Mr. B. who then found they were Police Peons, &c. and he conceived that they probably expected some *buxees* would be given them; he therefore treated them with that contempt which he thought such speculators deserved; it never entered into his head for a moment that such arbitrary and gross usage, was hanging over him and his friend.

About half past 8 o'clock, or a little later, a file of Sepoys with fixed Bayonets, and a rabble of Jemadars, Peons, and Club men, came to Mr. B. and as he understood them, said they were come to take him to the Magistrate. His astonishment was so great that he still almost doubted their authority, but however said, "Very well; then take me;

for I shall not surrender myself without knowing the offence I am charged with." They then seized him, but not violently, and he quietly walked on towards the Magistrate's house. Mr. B. having been thus secured, the Sepoys came to Mr. G. who was sitting near, and told him that he must also go to the Police. This was the first intimation that he had received on the subject, as he had not addressed the Peons or Sepoys, nor had they spoken to him. He replied that he would go with them, and that they had no occasion to lay hold of him as he should offer no resistance. They however laid hold of his arms, but without any degree of violence, and in this manner they entered the Compound of the Police Office Mr. B. who was at this time a few steps in advance, stopped and called out for his Peon whom he imagined to be in the crowd behind, wishing for his presence as a witness, and also to communicate what had happened to their friend in the Boat. Mr. G. observing this, stopped also when he came on a line with Mr. B. as he was desirous that they should both enter the house together. This pause being observed, a Person from the verandah of the house called to the Sepoys in a most passionate tone, to *puckerlow* immediately; Mr. B. and Mr. G. were then violently pushed or dragged into the verandah where the persons who had given the order was standing, as they supposed, to enquire into the complaint that had been made.

The Sepoys at this time loosened in some degree their holds, which being perceived by that person, he upbraided them violently for having done so, and ordered them to carry off Mr. B. and Mr. G. which was immediately done with increased violence. He then in voice as if choked with rage, cried out "*puckerlow! puckerlow! puckerlow! botepuckerlow!*" The order was instantly comprehended by the Sepoys and Peons, who closed in upon them from behind, and began to strike them on the back with their fists and with the butt ends of their muskets, so much so that they were in great danger of losing their lives. This took place in the compound of the Police Office and must have been perceived by the person in the verandah, as well as by some Ladies and others who were in the verandah above; and this treatment was continued till they arrived at the place of confinement, tho' somewhat relaxed in severity towards the end of the march. On coming out of the gate of the Police, a country-born young man who is supposed to belong to that Office addressed Mr. Gordon as he was being forced along in this manner: "Ah you'll pay for it you d—d English Rascals!" but it required not this intimation to convince both him and Mr. Brown that they were thus ignominiously treated, BECAUSE THEY WERE ENGLISHMEN. This was their only crime; for the ostensible cause did not offer the shadow of a reason for this degrading punishment, and that merely on a suspicion, before any fact was proven against them, and without having an opportunity of speaking a word in their own justification!!

It was now about 9 o'clock; and Mr. P. the third person of the party who had retired to sleep in the boat at an early stage of this affair, was called up and informed that his friends were in confinement. He immediately went to them and conversing thro' the iron bars, was soon informed of the leading points of the transaction. He then proceeded to the Police Office, with a view to obtain their enlargement on bail for the night. He enquired for Mr. Le Framb, the Magistrate, who made his appearance at the verandah above smoking a cheroot. He told Mr. Le F. that he came on behalf of two English Gentlemen who were confined in that jail. Mr. Le F. asked him in a very insolent manner "Who he was?" He replied "I am an Englishman". Mr. Le F. ordered some of his Servants or Sepoys to pull off Mr. P.'s hat, which they attempted to do; but he caught hold of it in the act, pulled it down again on his head, and walked out of the compound. Mr. Le F. then ordered his people to follow Mr. P. closely wherever he went, on the slightest disturbance he might make, to lay hold of him and lodge him in the jail. Mr. P. then went to the Governor's House; but was informed that he had retired to sleep, and that he could not be disturbed that night.*

Some residents of Calcutta who happened to be on the spot also interested themselves in this affair, but with no better success and a doubt was entertained whether an audience would be granted the next day, it being Sunday. However, early the next morning Mr. P. obtained an interview with the Governor, who sent for Mr. Le Framb and after conferring with him, Mr. P. was told that the affair would be investigated at the Police early that morning. Mr. B. and Mr. G. were accordingly brought up: the accuser was present and stated his case with a few embellishments. It was urged that the man having voluntarily engaged to perform a certain service, there was nothing unreasonable in taking a pledge for his fidelity. Mr. Le Framb said it was impossible that the man could have engaged himself voluntarily, because *had he done so he would have performed what he promised*. "Why did he not do it?" added he ex-

* This reminds us of an event in the history of Calcutta: when a number unfortunate Englishmen were dying of suffocation in a dungeon since called the Black Hole, their case could not be attended to till the morning, when about four-fifths of them had miserably perished.

Tuesday, November 19, 1822.

—255—

ultingly. Such is the Logic of the Police of Chandernagore! It was in vain to oppose the FORCE of Argument to the ARGUMENT of force. Mr. G complained of the brutal treatment they had received the night before in the compound; Mr. Le Frantz said that he had given the order to pack them because he saw each of them strike his Servants.

This charge they both solemnly declare is utterly unfounded; and stated so at the time. Mr. Gordon further complained that having committed an offence and it appearing now that no charge had been laid against him, it was peculiarly hard that he should have suffered such treatment. Mr. Le F. said that his being in company with those who acted improperly, rendered him equally liable, or some thing to that effect.

The man was asked at what sum he valued his cloth. He replied 1 R. 6 As. Mr. Le F. then gave it as his decision that Mr. B. must either restore the Cloth or pay the sum demanded by the man; otherwise he should remand Mr. B. to the same confinement which he had endured all night. Mr. B. observed that there wanted no decision to prove that the man should have his Cloth again.

Mr. B. went down to the Ghant and from the side took out the Cloth from a cavity where he had deposited it the overnight, and returned it to the person to whom it belonged, who appeared to be much chagrined at the sight of his old acquaintance instead of receiving the money, which he had himself valued it at.

The three Friends after staying to refresh themselves and to procure what was requisite proceeded down to Calcutta; and Mr. B. and Mr. G., after consulting their respective friends, considered that from the whole of the unjust, oppressive, inhospitable conduct of the Magistrate, he had separated the two character of magistrate and private individual and therefore that he ought to be called to account for his conduct under the latter designation. In consequence of which, two Friends of the parties were the bearers of written messages calling for an explanation for the insults and abuse to which they had been subjected, which Letters they delivered in person to Mr. Le Frantz on Tuesday morning, the 29th Oct.

These Gentlemen having obtained a private interview with M. Le Frantz, after expressing a wish to confer with him not as a Magistrate but a private gentleman, to which he assented, explained to him the nature of the business on which they had come on the part of their friends. Mr. Le Frantz gave them to understand that he considered his character of Magistrate in which only the offence was given, rendered it improper for him to attend to such a message. Letters were afterwards sent to him enclosing the former which he refused to receive, and enforcing the same demand, of which he has in like manner declined taking any notice.

Full time having been allowed, and no reply received, it was considered proper to submit the whole matter to the Governor or Resident of Chandernagore, to whom a Letter was therefore addressed enclosing a Statement of the affair.

This Letter, dated Calcutta 5th instant, has produced no reply or acknowledgement of any kind whatever.—*Hurkam.*

Solution.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR.

Be pleased to insert the following Solution to "TOTTERGAITE'S" Enigma.—Yours Obediently,

VORTEX.

Hail sacred, pleasing name,—on which depends,
Each good, or ill, that Heav'n to mortals sends;
On it, 'tis plain—young Tottergate does rest,
His fondest hopes,—his life,—in fancy blest.
Repeats full oft, the sweet enchanting name,
Nay,—volunteers to travel for the same;
Success attend him,—may he speedy find;
A SWEETHEART constant,—fashion'd to his mind.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 18, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 20 4	19 12
Unremittable ditto,	14 4	13 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	26 0	25 6
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April,	23 8	22 8
Bank Shares,	4700 0	4600 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3 1/2 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

Friend of India.

"THREE WELCOME LITTLE ENGLISH FLOWER."

To the Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

REV. SIR,

Will you accept the following fancy-piece from the hand of a stranger, who could not help writing it after the perusal of a letter from yourself to Mr. Cooper, of Wentworth, which casually fell into my hands, and in which you mention with a simplicity that delighted and affected me exceedingly, the beautiful circumstance of a Daisy being unexpectedly born in India of English earth transported thither. I have probably wronged your feelings in attempting to imagine what they were at this apparition. I am sure I have not done justice to my own in the imperfect expression, of them, while I who was assuming your character, with so little ability to maintain it. But he who can cherish from year to year a succession of seedling Daisies in India, amidst all the labours of a Missionary, speaking with tongues unacquainted by inspiration, but surely assisted by God's Holy Spirit, must have a kind heart, and will accept this poor offering from the West, from one whose parents were Missionaries, and who would fain now and then give a cup of cold water to such disciples.

I am, with sincere respect, Your Friend

Sheffield, March 30, 1822.

J. MONTGOMERY.

The Daisy in India.

Stanzas supposed to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Carey to the first plant of this kind which sprung up unexpectedly in his garden out of some English earth, in which other seeds had been conveyed to him from this country.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower!
My Mother-Country's White and Red,
In Rose or Lily, till this hour,
Never to me such beauty spread:
Transplanted from thine island-bed,
A treasure in a grain of earth,
Strange as a spirit from the dead,
Thine embryo sprang to birth.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower,
Whose tribes beneath our natal skies,
Shut close their leaves when tempests lower
But when the sun's gay beams arise,
With unabash'd but modest eyes
Follow his motion to the west,
Nor cease to gaze till day light dies,
Then fold themselves to rest.

Thrice welcome little English Flower!
To this resplendent hemisphere,
Where Flora's giant-offspring tower,
In gorgeous livery all the year;
Thou only thou art little here,
Like worth unfriend and unknown,
Yet to my British heart more dear
Than all the torrid zone.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower!
Of early scenes beloved by me,
When happy in my father's bower,
Thou shalt the fond memorial be:
The fairy sports of infancy,
Youth's golden age and manhood's prime.
Home, country, kindred, friends—with these
Are mine in this fair clime.

Thrice welcome, little English Flower!
I'll rear thee with a trembling hand;
O for the April-sun and shower,
The sweet May-dews, of that fair land,
Where Daisies thick as star-light stand
In every walk!—that there may shoot
Thy scions, and thy buds expand,
A hundred from one root!

Thrice welcome little English Flower!
To me the pledge of Hope unseen;
When sorrow would my soul o'erpower
For joys that were or might have been,
I'll call to mind, how—fresh and green,
I saw Thee waking from the dust;
Then turn to heaven with brow serene,
And place in God my trust.

—256—

Overland Route.

In our last, we forebore to mention a serious adventure into which our traveller fell at Rhest, in Ghelan. He does not enter into details, but merely mentions that he was detained a prisoner by a foolish and unpleasant mistake, and act of tyranny on the part of the temporary Governors of that part. In trying to escape to Tabreez, he even says that he narrowly escaped being put to death; nor was he released till after near six weeks, when the higher authorities came and after inquiry into the case, dismissed him with apologies and marks of respect.

In his letter from Tabreez our traveller mentions, that **ABRAS MEERZA**, the Prince of Tabreez, had moved with his army to Bagazee, where it was said the Turks were drawn up in force ready to oppose him. The Persian army is represented as miserably equipped and served. Money there was none, and the soldiers were almost retained by force. Both parties, it is supposed, were afraid to come to blows, and there was a kind of probability that matters might perhaps end in hollow peace. He considers English trade in manufactures as capable of great extension in Persia, particularly cotton goods; but thinks that the facilities which the Russians have of water carriage all the way from Moscow to the Caspian, and by it to all quarters of Persia, must always give them great advantages over the British.

When some baggage belonging to him would arrive from Teheran, it was our traveller's intention to start for Teffies (the road to Constantinople being shut up by the war) and from thence to Odessa, and thence again to Vienna, &c.

Although our traveller earnestly dissuades any one who would consult his own comfort and safety, from an overland journey thro' Persia, he observes, that if one is determined upon such a route, he should be at Bushire by April. The spring in Persia, he heard, was comparatively very pleasant; the face of the country becoming greener and fresher than at other periods. From that time delicious fruits come in. The grapes, peaches, apples, pears and plums of Persia, as well as cherries, melons, pomegranates, &c. &c. are said to be remarkably fine of their kind, and very cheap. In travelling through Persia, it should be borne in recollection, that every servant must be mounted on mule or on horse back. Horses were, at the time our Correspondent wrote, considered dear, being from 3 to 400 Persian Rs. for decent ones, and 1 to 200 for Yabobs or Ponies. He considers a tent or bedstead unnecessary, there being numbers of caravan serais spread over the face of the country, and for the latter, a mattress is all that is requisite, with rosaces or blankets according to the season, for the weather is extremely cold in the spring and winter months. As for Mehmanders, if one has good servants, he considers it better to do without them. They are generally hungry expectants, who look to receiving in the end more than the expence they save one, and grind the poor villagers who dread and hate to see an Englishman attended by a Mehmander. If servants, however, are not trust worthy, the Mehmador is useful to keep them in order, and make arrangements for cattle and carriage.—*India Gazette.*

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 17	H. M. F. Glasgow	British	B. C. Doyle	Penang	Oct. 27
	BOMBAY.				

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 24	Kunmanee	Arab	Sumsoodin	Surat	
25	Thetis	British	W. Wyndham	Surat	

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 17	Johanne Maria	Danish	H. Duntzfelt	Copenhagen

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL.

Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSET-HIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHESEA.

The BORDELAIIS (F.) arrived off Calcutta on Sunday.

Printed at the Columbian Press, No. 4, Bankshall Street.

Proposed Statue.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

It is, I understand, contemplated to propose at the Meeting, which will be held at the Town Hall, on the 25th instant, a Subscription for a Statue of our revered and beloved Governor, if it can be previously ascertained that this motion will be carried *nem con.*

Those who doubt the complete success of such a motion, are very desirous that accurate information should be previously obtained, and the public mind satisfied as to the appropriation of the very large sum subscribed at this Presidency, for an equestrian Statue of the Marquess WELLESLEY.

So many years have since elapsed, that those who were not here at the period the subscription was made, are, perhaps, divided into two parties: the one doubting that the amount subscribed was ever collected, the other suspecting this large sum may have been otherwise appropriated.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that it is highly desirable their doubts should be set at rest, before another subscription for a similar purpose is proposed.

No one, Sir, is more capable or more willing to promote the success of a laudable purpose than yourself, and the attention you will promptly pay to the suggestion contained in this Letter, will amply testify that I could not have solicited any one more anxious to gratify the public.

Calcutta, Nov. 11, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Marriages.

At Lucknow, on the 6th instant, at the house of Captain W. R. POGSON, 24th Native Infantry, by the Reverend H. L. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant R. C. DICKSON, of the Artillery, Son of the late WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq. of Sydenham, Roxburghshire, North Britain, Admiral of the BLUE SQUADRON of His Majesty's Fleet, to EMILY, youngest Daughter of the late JOSEPH QUEIROZ, Esq., of Lucknow.

At the Black Town Chapel, Madras, on the 25th ultimo, J. A. COOPER, Esq. to ELIZA MATILDA, Daughter of the late THOMAS BLYTH, Esq.

At Bombay, on the 12th ultimo, by the Venerable Archdeacon BARNES, Captain MANSON, of the Regiment of Artillery, to Miss HONNER.

Births.

On the 17th instant, ISABELLA, the Wife of Mr. A. D'SILVA, an Assistant in the Salt Department, of a Son and Heir.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. AMEY COLLINS, widow of the late Mr. JAMES COLLINS, of Sealdah, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend JAMES CLOW, Minister of the Scotch Church, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On Friday the 15th instant, much lamented by his afflicted parents and relatives, Master J. P. D'ROZARIO, a most affectionate, mild, and amiable child, the first-born Son of Mr. M. D'ROZARIO, Printer, aged 4 years, 9 months and 7 days.

On the 16th instant, after a tedious illness of a fortnight, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and patient resignation to the Divine will, HERBERT, second Son of SAMUEL HENRY HUET, Esq. aged 20 years, 8 months and 16 days, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss.

On the 16th instant, at Bhowanipore, of bilious fever, HURROMO-HUN BABOO, who acted as a Nullo Rajah, in the Comedy of Nullo Dummie Jatra; the death of this amiable Baboo will long be severely felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintances; his manners were mild and unassuming, his heart was open, and he has left three wives.

At Howrah, on the 11th instant, of fever, and in the 59th year of his age, Mr. MATTHEW SMITH, leaving a widow and six Children to bewail his irreparable loss. Public panegyrics on the dead have become too common to be of much value or credit; nor in this truly deplorable instance are they at all necessary, for the deceased, who had been resident nearly 30 years in India, was universally known and as universally respected for a truly upright and honorable, (though unfortunate,) merchant; and for an affectionate father and tender husband.

At Madras, on the 26th ultimo, after a lingering illness of five months, Mr. PETER SALAMAN, late a Journeyman Compositor at the Gazette Press, deeply regretted by his relative and friends.